THE Soybean Digest

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION • AMERICAN SOYBEAN ASSOCIATION

August 1957
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VOLUME 17 • NUMBER 8

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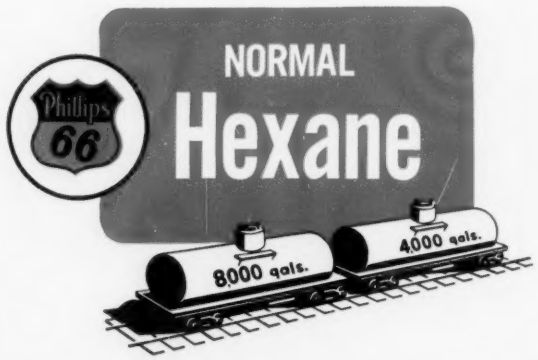

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THE Soybean Digest

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HUDSON, IOWA

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IN THIS ISSUE

Editor's Desk 4
GEO. M. STRAYER

You Can Take Vacation, Go to Soybean Meetings 6
Midseason Discoloration of Soybean Leaves 8
FRANCIS E. CLARK

Sees Eventual Billion-Bushel Crop 9
Late News 11
Growing Soybeans in Louisiana 14
JOHN T. GRAY

Results with Chemicals in Delaware 15
H. W. INDYK

Trials of Alanap-3 on 15,000 Acres 16
ALFRED FELDMAN

Blending Varieties Boosts Yields 17
Japanese-American Soybean Institute 18
SHIZUKA HAYASHI

Much Interest in Japan Soybean Schools 19
ERSEL WALLEY

Crop Report 22
Publications 24
Factors that Produce High Yields 24
Books 24
Feeding 24
New Products and Services 26
Late Reports 29
May Markets 30
Grits and Flakes 32
Washington Digest 34
PORTER M. HEDGE

Market Street 35
In the Markets 36

THE SOYBEAN DIGEST

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Objectives of the American Soybean Association include the bringing together of all persons interested in the production, distribution and utilization of soybeans; the collection and dissemination of the best available information relating to both the practical and scientific phases of the problems of increased yields coupled with lessened costs; the safe-guarding of production against diseases and insect pests; the promotion of the development of new varieties; the encouragement of the interest of federal and state governments and experiment stations; and the rendering of all possible services to the industry.

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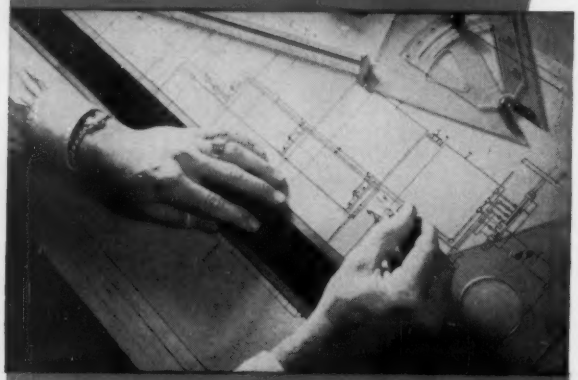

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EDITOR'S DESK

. . . By GEO. M. STRAYER

AGRICULTURE STILL BASIC INDUSTRY

Farmers have today become a minority group in the American economy. The "Farm Bloc" has fallen apart in Congress. The effectiveness of general farm legislation has apparently disintegrated. The general public has again forgotten, as they did in the late 1920's and the early 1930's, that American agriculture, even though now only a minority group, is still basic. The new generation of politicians, workers, businessmen and housewives does not realize, as did the previous generation only after learning it the hard way, that whenever agricultural income falls the remainder of the economy falls with it. History repeats itself untold times in that respect.

There are those who now say that there are so few farmers that their incomes are not important in our economy—that they cannot drag the remainder of the economy down. The same things were said between 1928 and 1931! And what happened? We finally ended up trying to bring agriculture into balance with the others because the others were being dragged down to the level of agriculture!

Regardless of whatever else may be said, all things come from the soil. Food, fiber, the essentials of life—where do they come from? From the soil—or from the stored reserves of crops which went into the production of coal and of crude oil in past eras.

There are those who say that we have become such a great exporting nation that we are today not so dependent on agriculture. Partially true.

When all else is considered we must return to the fact that agriculture is still the basic industry of the American economy. We must recognize it, from the President of the United States on down to you and me. We must recognize that the price of hogs, corn, wheat, cotton and soybeans has a direct relationship to the price of tractors, automobiles, clothing, transportation and electricity. We must recognize that when the income of one group goes down the others must eventually follow.

Certainly there have been changes in American agriculture! Certainly the relationships of 25 years ago have changed. But the fact that agriculture is more efficient today and therefore requires a lower price is hard to substantiate. Did automobile prices go down when the manufacturer found a faster method of finishing blocks? Did railroad rates go down when the railroads started using diessel power and larger trains? Not that this writer can remember.

The problems of invidual commodities within

agriculture are different. No one treatment suits them all.

We are entering on era of commodity representation in the market place and in legislation, as well as in promotion and in sales. The trend will, in my estimation, accentuate. Soybean producers will of necessity be represented by their own industry group, as will all others who survive in our economy. Those industry groups will grow in number and in strength. And from them will eventually come a federation or organized group which will do those things which can best be done by joint efforts.

NO NEED TO JEOPARDIZE '57 MARKET

Our industry is in a position which we never before had to endure. For the first time in history a sizable quantity of soybeans has become the property of Commodity Credit Corp. On hand in processing plants and in elevator and farmer hands uncommitted to price support operations there remains only a relatively small tonnage. Either some quantities will have to come out of governmental hands or processing plants will close down before new-crop beans begin to flow.

We are now faced with a small edition of what other industries such as wheat have faced for a period of years. Yet there is no glut of soybeans. There is a market for every bushel of beans and every pound of meal and oil at some point in the world. There are people who need the protein and the oil.

Today we know the pricing policy of CCC on soybeans in storage under the price support takeover on May 31. We know there are going to be no fire sales—no cut-price liquidations—no bargain counter attempts to move soybeans. We know exactly what beans will cost in July and in August and in September.

Our industry will be wise if we proceed calmly and with planned programs. There is no need to cut back sales, reduce consumption of meal or mixed feeds. When Congress finally passes the P. L. 480 appropriations bill, there will be heavy movement of oil.

Because remaining supplies of soybeans will be in CCC hands is no reason to proceed on any basis other than that which would have prevailed if there were no CCC takeover. Let's buy those beans from CCC—let's turn them into meal and oil—and let's market those two end commodities as if we really mean business.

If we will do so the carryover of beans on Oct. 1, 1957, need be very small. Our industry has grown to present proportions because we have followed a policy of producing for consumption rather than storage. We have found uses rather than storage sites. We must continue to do so.

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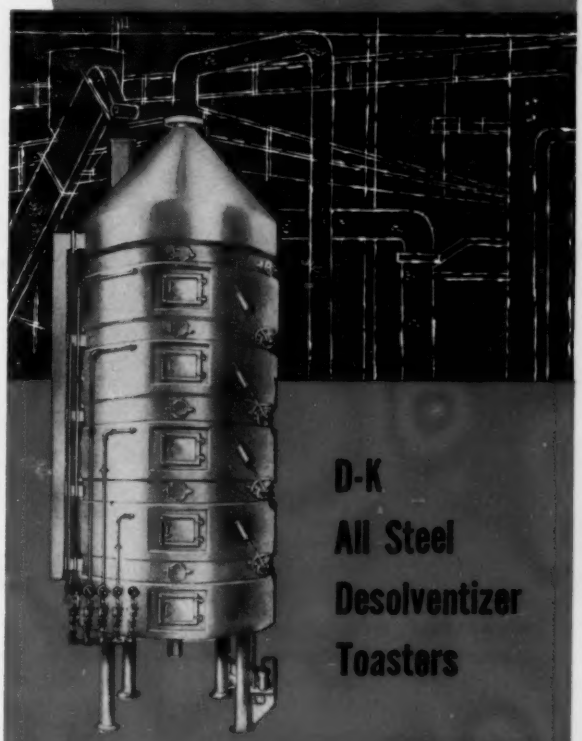

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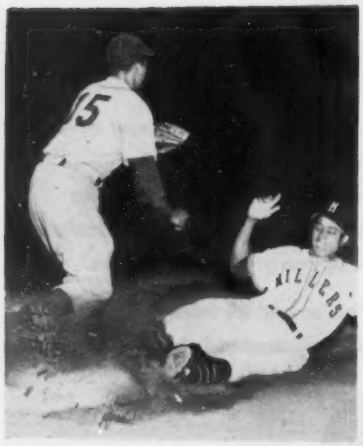
MINNEAPOLIS skyline at night, with Foshay tower in the center. From the observatory balcony in Foshay tower you can look down on most of the city.



BASEBALL FANS can see Minneapolis play Indianapolis nights of Aug. 25 and 26.

THERE'LL be more—much more—about the coming soybean meetings at Minneapolis in our July and August issues.

Remember the time and place:

Monday, Aug. 26—Annual business meeting, National Soybean Processors Association and meeting of National Soybean Crop Improvement Council.

Tuesday, Aug. 27, and Wednesday, Aug. 28—37th annual convention of the American Soybean Association. (There'll be a possible field trip on the 29th.)

The place—Hotel Leamington.

The 37th will be an important meeting for producers, processors and all others in the soybean industry. A year ago the Soybean Council of America, Inc., was about to take its first faltering steps. Now it is a going organization and already it has solid achievement to its credit.

As the June issue goes to press the American Soybean Association and the Council have representatives on the continents of both Europe and Asia in the interest of world markets for U. S. soybeans. A number of these men will report on the results of their efforts direct to the convention.

We'll spell out details of the program for you in the next two issues of the Soybean Digest.

In the meantime it is not at all early to make convention plans—and to send in your hotel reservations. There is no point in delaying. Do it today.

For your reservation write direct to:

Hotel Leamington,
Minneapolis 4, Minn.

Ask that your rooms be taken from the block reserved for the soybean meetings.

The Leamington, with 700 outside rooms, has been called "one of the most complete, self-contained and specially geared hotels for conventions, sales meetings and trade showings in America."

The meetings and exhibits will be in Town Hall, a tremendous auditorium located off the lower lobby. You go directly through the exhibits into the meetings.

Annual banquet will be in the Hall of States, the second largest ballroom in America.

Vacation, Too?

Maybe you'll want to combine your trip to the convention with a vacation. If you wish to either end or start your vacation with a stop at the soybean meetings, remember that Minnesota with a world of

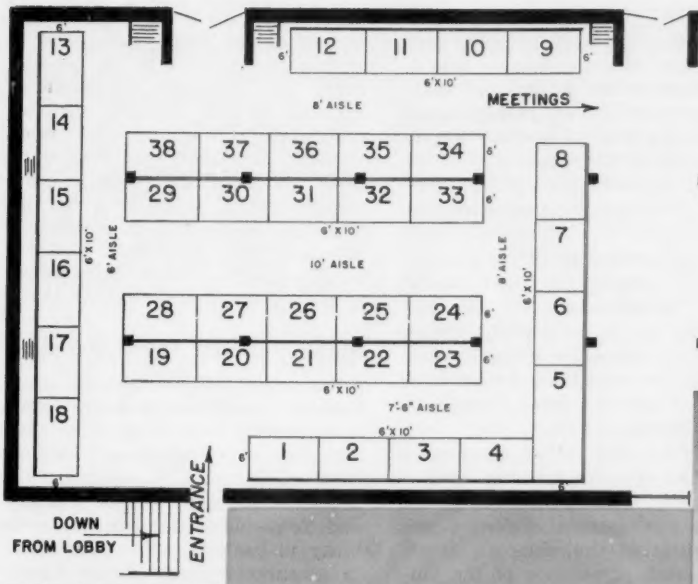


EXHIBIT SPACE for firms serving the soybean industry is available again this year at the coming meetings at the Leamington. Floor plan for the exhibit booths and meetings is shown above. Facilities are truly outstanding, and you have to walk through the exhibit rooms to the meetings. For details phone, wire or write Geo. McCulley, business manager, American Soybean Association, Hudson, Iowa.

woods and lakes is unexcelled as a vacation spot—where you can fish, boat or loaf while the cool breezes blow.

Minneapolis is the gateway to this northern lake region. It has been called a "sparkling gem in the Land of Sky Blue Waters."

The natural beauty of Minneapolis is breathtaking. The mighty Mississippi flows sedately through the city, over historic St. Anthony Falls and through gorges cut deep by the centuries. And within the city 22 lakes and lakelets afford ideal facilities for bathing and fishing.

Minneapolis has 152 magnificently landscaped parks. The celebrated Parkway system almost completely encircles the city. Deeply wooded Minnehaha Parkway winds along picturesque Minnehaha Creek and links Lake Hiawatha, Lake Nokomis, Lake Harriet, Lake Calhoun, Lake of the Isles and Cedar Lake with Minnehaha Park, the home of Minnehaha Falls commemorated in Longfellow's poem, "Song of Hiawatha."

For information on vacation spots including a list of resorts and facilities write:

Minnesota Development Commission
State Capitol Building
Minneapolis, Minn.

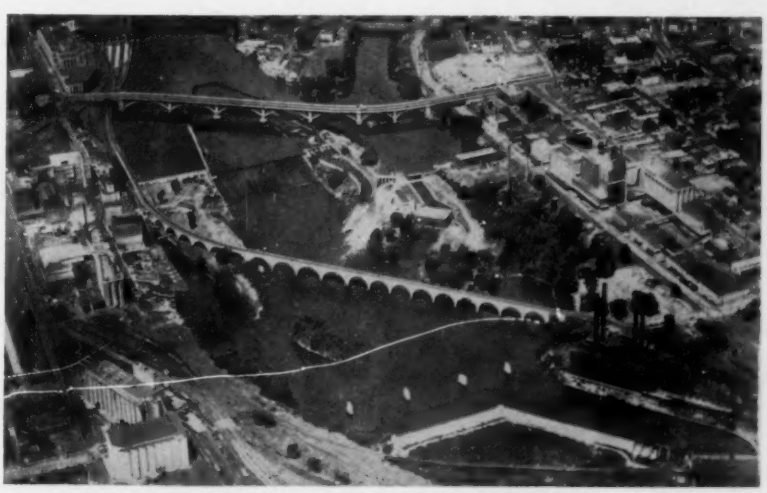
Other Recreation

If you like baseball—and who doesn't?—Minneapolis will be playing Indianapolis at Minneapolis the nights of Aug. 25 and 26.

The Minnesota State Fair will also be in progress Aug. 24-Sept. 2 at Minneapolis. The Fair stages a truly stupendous night show. A block of seats is being reserved for convention attendants for Wednesday evening, Aug. 28. And a bus will take you direct from the hotel to the fairgrounds.

Features will include re-creation of a western cow town on the fairgrounds, high thrill acts, fireworks and a parade.

Minneapolis is most accessible to the traveler. It is served by eight U. S. and nine state highways, six airlines, ten railroads and five outstate bus lines.



MILLING district of Minneapolis with St. Anthony Falls of Mississippi in the center. Some famous flour mills are located here. They offer conducted tours for those interested.

CHLOROSIS on Lee soybeans, one of the susceptible varieties. Apparently yields are not greatly reduced.

Little yield loss from

Midseason Discoloration of Soybean Leaves in Delta Plantings

By **FRANCIS E. CLARK**
Agricultural Research Service, Beltsville, Md.

YELLOWISH-WHITE leaf discolorations appeared in many soybean fields in the Arkansas-Mississippi Delta in the summer of 1956. The discolorations commonly lasted only about 1 or 2 weeks. Plants then resumed their normally green growth, apparently without any lasting damage or reduction in yield.

To many growers and especially to those viewing the light-colored leaves, or chlorosis, for the first time, the condition was one which caused considerable comment and concern. In the afflicted areas numerous inquiries were directed to the county agents.

For a number of years, sporadic outbreaks of an apparently similar chlorosis have been observed in the coastal southeastern states. Characteristic of the chlorosis is its rapid onset, persistence of the yellowish-white foliage for 1 or 2 weeks, and then a spontaneous recovery. Initial onset most commonly occurs in soybean plants about 6 weeks old. The irregular occurrence of chlorosis within fields has suggested that soil or environmental factors are somehow involved. Various explanations, including magnesium deficiency, nitrogen deficiency and aluminum toxicity, have been suggested.

Root-nodule Bacteria Implicated

The possibility that certain of the root-nodule bacteria associated with soybeans could cause the chlorosis became evident quite unexpectedly in 1955 during the course of some field tests at Brawley, Calif.

Because of the expansion of soybean acreage in the irrigated Southwest, work had been initiated to test the suitability of a number of rhizobial strains as inoculants for the Lee variety of soybean when grown in that region. In the course of these tests a chlorosis was noted which appeared to be associated with certain bacterial inoculants but not with others.

Further studies were then undertaken on the Lee soybean grown in the greenhouse. These revealed that upper-leaf chlorosis, ranging from light green to nearly white leaves, regularly appeared in the Lee soybean when the seeds were treated with certain bacterial inoculants at planting time, and that it failed to appear in plants given other inoculants.

The inoculants used were bacteria isolated recently from root nodules on soybeans; commercially packaged legume inoculants were not compared.

Following the demonstration that certain of the root-nodule bacteria could cause chlorosis in the Lee soybean, the responses of additional varieties to such bacteria were investigated. It was found that some varieties developed chlorosis, while other varieties showed normal growth, when given identical inoculation treatments. The evidence appeared very good that the bacterial-induced chlorosis in soybeans is linked to varietal susceptibility.

Many Varieties Found Resistant

Altogether, 40 varieties or selections of the soybean were tested for susceptibility to chlorosis. Ten varieties, namely Blackhawk, Harosoy, Virginia, Tanner, CNS, Palmetto, FC 33123, Improved Pelican, Otootan and Yelnando, showed no susceptibility to bacterial-induced chlorosis in greenhouse tests. Seven others, Pakota, Laredo, Rokusun, Jackson, Biloxi, JEW 45, and Seminole, proved to be negligibly susceptible.

Eleven varieties, Grant, Norchief, Chippewa, Hawkeye, Dunfield, Lincoln, Clark, Perry, Wabash, Luthy, and Arksoy 2913, showed a light or variable susceptibility; six, Aoda, Chief, Dorman, Dortchsoy 31, C-1068 and S-100, were moderately susceptible; and six, Lee, Roanoke, Ogden, Gibson, PI-54619-5-1 and D51-4888, were highly susceptible.

Only three varieties of the soybean have thus far been observed frequently to show the characteristic leaf discolorations in the field—namely Lee, Ogden and Roanoke. In addition to these three, there were three soybeans that showed severe chlorosis in the greenhouse tests—PI-54619-5-1, D51-4888, and Gibson. The first two are experimental selections not widely grown; the Gibson variety was formerly grown in the Midwest, but in recent years has been replaced by other varieties.

The Dorman variety, which showed moderate susceptibility in greenhouse tests, has on one occasion been observed as chlorotic in the field. No other variety of soybean showing moderate chlorosis and no variety showing light or zero chlorosis in greenhouse culture have been observed to show the bacterial-induced chlorosis in the field. The greenhouse testing of susceptibility therefore appears to be reliable. Accepting this premise, there appears little danger that the chlorosis shown by the Lee and a few other varieties will become serious on numerous other varieties now commonly grown in the United States.

Effect on Yields Considered Negligible

The transitory nature of the chlorosis in the field, its irregular occurrence within individual fields, and its tendency to develop during periods of rapid plant growth when moisture and temperature conditions are exceptionally favorable make difficult any evaluation of the effect of bacterial-induced chlorosis on soybean yields. Until further information is accumulated, it can only be stated that most observers are of the opinion that yields are not measurably reduced. Nevertheless, one sometimes encounters individual growers who at the time of maximum intensity of the chlorosis are convinced that they are faced with a crop failure.

During 1956 the chlorosis was observed or reported on soybeans in the following states: Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Mississippi, North and South Carolina. The especially widespread occurrence in the Mississippi-Arkansas Delta during the 1956 season is believed to be linked to the fact that Lee, a highly susceptible variety, accounted for much of the soybean acreage planted in this region in 1956.

Since there is yet no firm evidence that yields are reduced, the many good qualities of the Lee, including its resistance to shattering and to purple seed stain, its desirable seed-coat color and its capacity for high yield, constitute sufficient argument against any abandonment of the Lee simply because of its susceptibility to upper-leaf chlorosis.

If further work does show that the chlorosis actually reduces yield, the fact that differences in varietal susceptibility do exist should enable the plant breeder rather quickly to incorporate the resistance factor to bacterial-induced chlorosis into such varieties as the Lee, which although susceptible to the leaf discoloration does possess many very desirable qualities.

Sees Eventual Billion-Bushel Crop

THE FIRST 500-million-bushel U. S. soybean crop in 1957, assuming normal growing conditions, and an eventual 1-billion-bushel crop were predicted by Geo. M. Strayer, executive vice president and secretary-treasurer of the American Railway Development Association in Milwaukee, Wis., May 13. The 1956 crop was officially estimated at 456 million bushels.

"I am convinced that we will continue to push American soybean production upward," said Strayer. "As we do so we will continue to solve some of the problems of acreage that must be taken from our other crops in order to bring the supply in balance with demand.

"I am convinced that we will go on upward from the 500-million-bushel level to the eventual 750-millon-bushel level, and that in time we will be producing a billion bushels of soybeans per year in the United States.

"Here in the Midwest and the Midsouth areas of the United States we have a combination of weather, climate and moisture, soil, labor and equipment that makes it possible for us to produce soybeans more economically than they can be produced in any other area of the world today.

"If we will continue to follow pricing policies that will enable us to expand our export markets there is no good reason why we cannot continue to expand soybean production through a period of years."

Exports Important

Strayer said: "The exportation of food commodities has become a very important factor in our American agricultural economy. We are exporting about 20% of our total production of soybeans as soybeans.

"Wherever there are oilseed crushing facilities in the world there is an interest in American soybeans, for they are one of the most economic products in the world fats and oils raw materials supply today.

"In addition to the whole soybeans rather sizable tonnages of soybean oil are being exported. Something like 40% of the total soybean oil production of the United States from the 1956 crop is going into export channels.

"Because we are using mechanical production methods and because we are increasing our per acre production and thus lowering our production costs per bushel, American soybean oil is one of the lowest priced high-quality edible oils in the world markets today.

"Why is there such a demand for American soybeans and soybean products? There are a number of reasons.

"First of all, the soybean industry of the United States, including the producers of soybeans and the processors of soybeans, has followed a different policy all through and following World War II years from that of most American agriculture groups.

Priced to Sell

"We have insisted that soybeans and soybean products must be priced to sell in world markets. We have held our support price programs at relatively low levels, and we have seen production increase by two and one-half times since the end of World War II.

"As a result all through the post-war adjustment years soybeans have been the one crop to which the Midwest and Midsouth farmer could turn as his acreage of corn, wheat, cotton and the other crops that fell under acreage controls has been cut back.

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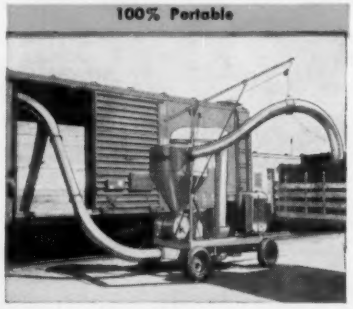

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AMERICAN SOYBEAN ASSOCIATION

Late News

Vol. 5, No. 9
Hudson, Iowa
June 6, 1957

Published 32 times yearly as a service to the soybean industry.

WEATHER NOW IN CONTROL

The weather has now assumed control of the market outlook for coming months. That is the factor to watch now in evaluating prospects.

As of June 1 soybean planting had been greatly delayed over a very large part of the soybean belt. **There was great uncertainty over when planting can be completed, and what the final soybean acreage may be,** due to general heavy rainfall and unfavorable planting weather.

It appeared as of June 1 that failure to sow other crops may result in more soybeans being planted. Also, there will be some replanting in flooded areas and in other ground after weeks of cold, wet weather, and this could also favor soybeans.

Our reports on soybean planting completed as of the last of May: Ark. local reports 5-65%; Ill. local reports none to 15%; Ind. 8% (39% last year); Iowa 40%; southeast Kans. practically none; Minn. 33%; Mo. 15%, one-third of past 3 years; eastern N. C. 95%; Ohio 16⅔%, same as 1956, less than 1955; Tenn. 25% except in northwest where heavy rains have kept farmers out of fields the past 2 weeks; Va. 40%-50%; Midsouth about 35%, later than normal; Ontario 15%-25%.

Keith Bilbrey, North Mississippi County agent, Blytheville, Ark., looks for about 5% smaller soybean acreage in his county than in 1956. The decrease could be greater if weather does not permit planting following the big small-grain acreage.

Glenn Pogeler, North Iowa Cooperative Processing Association, looks for a 15% increase in soybean acres in the Mason City, Iowa, area due to weather and the switch from other crops. This is 8% above the government's March planting intentions report.

O. H. Acom at Wardell, Mo., now believes **there will be a little increase in soybean acres in his area** due to recent floods that destroyed a great deal of cotton. Edward Tillman at Hayti, Mo., reports 15 to 20 inches of rain in a 2-week period. Earlier reports have been that southeast Missouri would decrease soybean acreage.

SWITCH TO EARLIER VARIETIES

If planting is delayed much longer many producers will switch to earlier maturing soybean varieties. Indiana's recommendations: The very early Mandarin can be planted in northern Indiana until early July. For use elsewhere, Hawkeye and Harosoy are about a week earlier than Lincoln. Blackhawk and Earlyana are 2 weeks eariler. On riverbottom lands of southern Indiana, full season varieties such as Clark and Wabash can be planted until July 4.

Illinois recommendations:

In the northern quarter of Illinois, Hawkeye can be planted as late as June 1, and Harosoy as late as June 10. After that date Chippewa is suggested.

In the next most northern quarter, Hawkeye and Adams can be planted as late as June 15. Harosoy and Chippewa are suggested if planting is delayed beyond June 15.

In central Illinois Clark can be planted as late as June 1, and Lincoln as late as June 15. After that a switch to Harosoy or Hawkeye is suggested, and very early varieties like Chippewa only if planting is delayed until very much later.

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In the southern third of Illinois there is little chance that it will be necessary to switch to earlier varieties

U. S. SOYBEAN EXPORT PROGRAM

Albert Dimond, president of the American Soybean Association, who has just returned home from the Internatoinal Trade Fair at Tokyo, reports **greatly increased interest in Asia in the U. S. soybean market development program,** which is now in its second year in Japan. The interest extends to Burma, Korea, Taiwan and India. Over 100 men from India stopped at the U. S. soybean booth at the Fair. Over 1 million people saw the exhibit.

Ersel Walley, chairman of ASA's market development committee, who also attended the Fair, will visit Taipei, Hong Kong, Bangkok, Rangoon, and New Delhi in the interest of the expanded U. S. soybean markets before returning to the United States. Accompanied by Mrs. Walley, he will return home via Europe.

The staff of the Japanese-American Institute at Tokyo is being expanded to take care of the increasing promotional work.

In Europe, Don Javier de Salas, Madrid, Spain, has been appointed director general of the Soybean Council of America, Inc., for Spain. He will be in charge of educational and promotional work for the U. S. soybean market development program in Spain.

Council President Howard L. Roach, who has been in Spain and Italy on behalf of the soybean market development projects in those countries, has now returned home.

EXPANDED P. L. 480 PROGRAM

Subcommittee of Senator H. H. Humphrey will hold hearings in the Senate in June on **an expanded program for P. L. 480.** American Soybean Association, National Soybean Processors Association and the Soybean Council of America will all file briefs in support, and officials may make personal appearances.

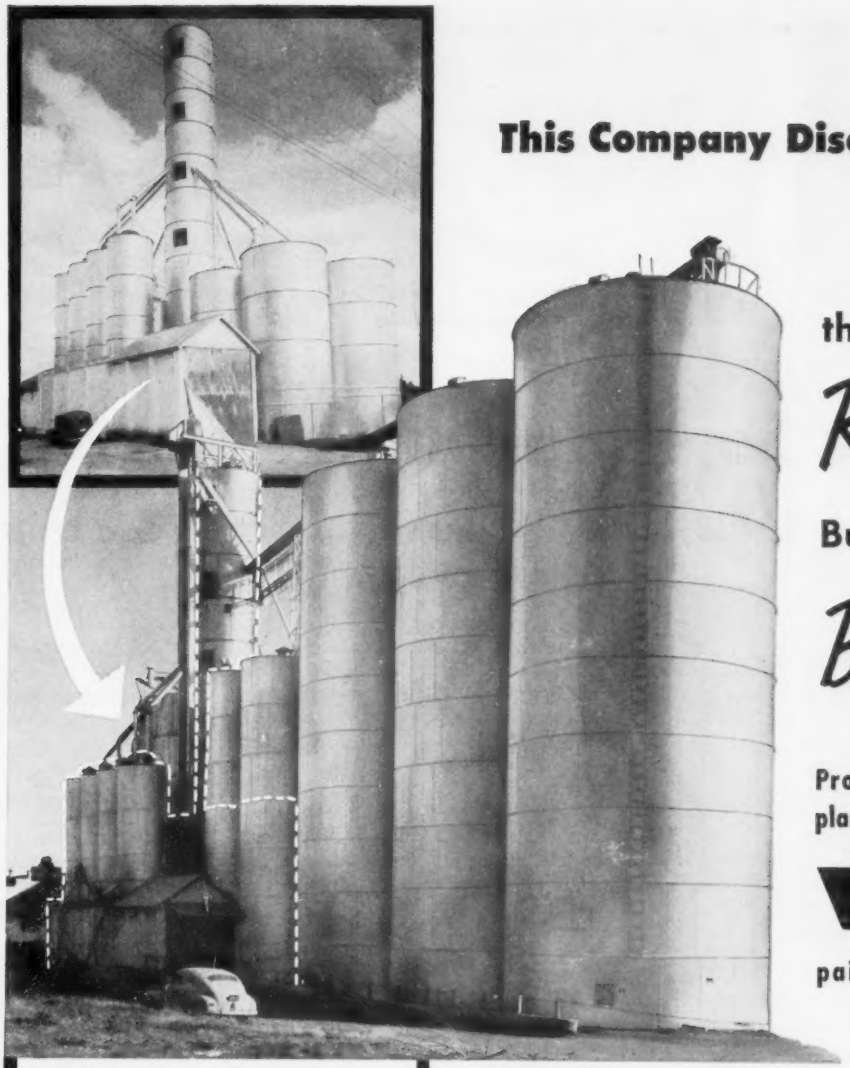
SOME CROP MOVEMENT

A fair country movement of 1956-crop soybeans during May was reported from a number of points including Illinois, Ohio, the Midsouth and southwestern Ontario.

For further crop and market information see crop report page 22, Late Reports page 29, Washington Digest page 34, and In the Markets page 36.

	Cash prices May 29
Soybeans, No. 1 yellow, Chicago, bu.	$ 2.35
Soybean oil meal, Decatur, ton	44.50
Solbean oil, crude, Decatur, lb.	.11⅝

	Cash price to farmers for No. 1 soybeans May 29	Cash price to farmers for No. 2 soybeans May 29	Retail cash price for bagged soybean oil meal May 29
Ala.	$2.15		$56
Ark.	2.23		
Ill.	2.18 @$2.23	$2.18	60 @$75
Ind.		2.15 @ $2.20	61 @ 68
Iowa	2.11 @ 2.12		62 @ 70
Kans.	2.20	2.17	62
Minn.	2.11		72
Mo.	2.29	2.20	61
N. C.		2.30	
Ohio	2.27		
Tenn.	2.15 @ 2.26		54 @ 65
Va.		2.09	
Ontario		2.10 @ 2.12	



This Company Discovered that...

the *Right Start*

Builds a *Bright Future!*

Profits from modern, well-planned 75,000 bu. Elevator

MASTER-CRAFTED BY COLUMBIAN SINCE 1893

paid for today's 250,000 bu. plant.

Lafayette Mill & Elevator Company's modern expanded plant at Lexington, Mo. The original installation was built by Columbian in 1946. Lafayette's plant has attracted world-wide attention. Agricultural engineers and officials interested in modern grain merchandising have come long distances, many from foreign lands, to study this installation.

In 1946, Columbian "Look-Ahead" engineering and master-crafted construction gave Lafayette Mill & Elevator Company a 75,000 bu. Bolted Steel elevator that was a model of modern efficiency. Complete with blending and classifying tanks, storage, headhouse and operating equipment, it was so designed and located on the site that future expansion would be most economical and easy.

Everyone in Lexington, Mo. knows what happened. The speedy, efficient customer service of the modern elevator provided more business, more profitably. Within 10 years expansion to 250,000 bu. capacity was required. This expansion was made with full use and integration of the original elevator, plus additional grain handling equipment and storage units.

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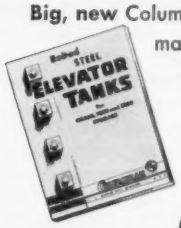
Big, new Columbian Grain Storage Book may be your key to profitable grain handling. It's free. Write for it today.



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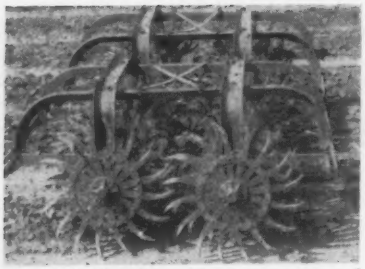
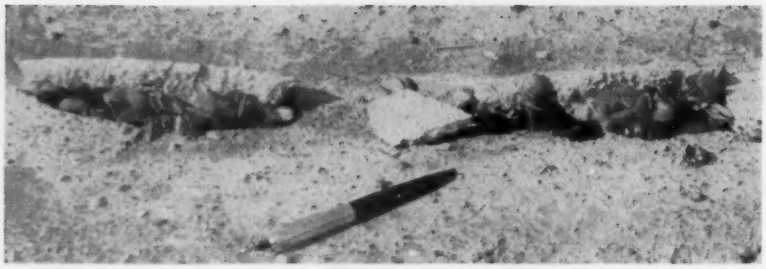


ROTARY HOE assists emergence of soybean seedlings when beating rains follow planting.



HEAVY SOIL CRUSTS following planting impair soybean stands. Many "necks" will be broken if help is not forthcoming.

Growing Soybeans in Louisiana

Timely steps required for profitable crop

By DR. JOHN T. GRAY
Research Agronomist, Louisiana State University

WHILE SOYBEANS may be easily grown in Louisiana, it is highly essential that definite and timely steps be taken throughout the growing season if a profitable seed crop is to be obtained. This is particularly true of the planter who has not grown soybeans of the crushing type for seed before, but who has realized profitable and abundant yields of forage growth for turning under from soybeans of the forage type—often in spite of the manner in which it was neglected.

When forage types were plowed down for soil improvement in the rotation, soybeans have for years been credited with contributing materially in the production of cane, cotton and corn in Louisiana. Besides adding nitrogen, improving the tilth and mellowing the soil, soybeans have been credited with leaving the fields cleaner and with less weed seed for the next crop in the rotation than did most crops being grown.

Poorer Weed Control

The erect growing, bush-type soybean varieties adapted for combining that are presently being grown for crushing have not maintained the crop's reputation in Louisiana for reducing weed growth. Producing less forage growth, most soybean varieties of the crushing type have not proven as effective in weed control as did the forage types.

Soybeans grown for seed production should be as free of weeds as is possible to facilitate combining as well as to increase seed yields. Early plowing, followed by occasional light disking before planting has been considered effective in weed control and in good seedbed preparation. The rotary hoe, used several times during the first few weeks after the soybean plants were up, was found to be most effective in removing weed seedlings from the soybean row. Excellent results were also obtained when the rotary hoe was used to pulverize heavy soil crusts to assist emergence of the soybean plants after beating rains followed planting.

Later cultivation with regular equipment should be done as shallow as is possible, consistent with efficiency, until the soybean foliage has covered the middles between the rows.

A soybean crop draws on the soil for mineral nutrients, especially phosphorus, potassium and calcium. Tests at Baton Rouge since 1948 have shown an increase of 90% representing a gain of 16 bushels of soybeans per acre over the untreated plots when 72 pounds of P_2O_5, 72 pounds of K_2O and 1½ tons of dolomitic limestone per acre were applied before planting on Olivier silt loam.

The inoculation of soybean seed is considered good insurance and is essential on land not previously grown to soybeans.

Soybeans should be planted in May while there is ample moisture present in the soil. Some varieties, such as the Ogden and the Lee, have a tendency to dwarf when planted in early April.

The rate of seeding should be determined by the size and viability of the seed. Usually 45 pounds of seed per acre are ample to provide from 10 to 12 seed per foot in the row.

Planting in rows 40-42 inches wide as other row crops are planted was more satisfactory than when the soybeans were sown broadcast in tests at Baton Rouge. Excessive weed growth jeopardized the crop when the broadcast method was used.

Promising Varieties

Varieties of soybeans showing promise for crushing in Louisiana include the Ogden, Lee, Roanoke and Jackson, with the Dortchsoy 67 and Dorman limited more to north Louisiana. The Improved Pelican is grown primarily for seed for the cane area, although the seed is well suited to crushing. This variety has done best in central and south Louisiana, although it may be grown anywhere in the state. All of the above varieties have a high oil content.

It has been found necessary to dust the soybean fields every year at the Baton Rouge Station to control the velvet bean caterpillar and other injurious insects. Damaging populations build up usually during August or early September. Plans for treating the soybean fields should be made prior to that time or severe defoliation may result from delayed application of the poison.

Since DDT has a high residual quality, the soybean fields on the crops and soils departmental farm were given an early application when leaf damage was first observed. Thirty pounds of 5%, or 15 pounds of 10% DDT dust have given satisfactory control. A second application was often made to protect the development of seed of the late maturing varieties such as the Improved Pelican.

Three years of tests show

GOOD RESULTS WITH CHEMICALS IN DELAWARE

By H. W. INDYK

University of Delaware. From paper presented at the Northeastern Weed Conference

DURING THE 3-year period, 1954-1956, numerous chemicals were evaluated as pre-emergence treatments for weed control at two locations in Delaware. The soil type represented at the Newark location was a Sassafras loam and at Georgetown a Norfolk loamy sand.

The weed population consisted primarily of pigweed, lamb's quarters, ragweed, morning glory, and crabgrass. This list is representative of the weeds with which Delaware growers are most troubled. In certain situations corn should also be added to the list.

The results of these studies indicate very satisfactory results with certain chemicals. The effectiveness and selectivity of sodium pentachlorophenate (NaPCP) was outstanding among all the herbicides evaluated at the two locations during the 3-year period.

At 25 pounds per acre excellent control of weed growth, broadleaves in particular, was obtained without any harmful effect on soybean stand or yield. The control of grasses was not as satisfactory as the control of broadleaves.

On the basis of the results of these trials, NaPCP will be recommended for commercial application as a pre-emergence treatment for soybeans if and when residue tolerances for this material are established.

In the control of grasses, the superiority of Vegadex (CDEC) and Randox (CDAA) was most striking. However, differences in the performance of these two chemicals between the two locations was apparent. At Newark, CDEC at 8 to 10 pounds per acre was more satisfactory than CDAA at the same rate.

At Georgetown, CDAA at 4 pounds per acre provided very good weed control and at 8 pounds per acre the control was excellent without any reduction on soybean yield. On the other hand, CDEC at 8 pounds per acre was not as effective as CDAA at 4 pounds per acre and in addition seriously reduced soybean yields.

In the control of all weed growth, a mixture of 20 to 25 pounds NaPCP and 8 to 10 pounds of CDEC was slightly superior to either ingredient of the mixture when applied alone at comparable rates. No significant advantage in yield of soybeans was obtained.

Excellent results were obtained with a NaPCP and 2,4-D mixture at Newark in 1954 when a prolonged dry period followed the application of chemical treatments. The weed infestation was predominantly morning glory.

In addition to the treatments indicated thus far several other herbicides although comparatively less effective did show some promise. Included in this group was Premerge at 6 to 8 pounds per acre at both Newark and Georgetown.

Alanap-3 at 4 pounds per acre, 2,4-D amine at 1 pound per acre, 2,4-D acetamide at 2 pounds per acre, MCPB at 4 pounds per acre, and Neburon at 4 pounds per acre have given satisfactory weed control at both locations but at Georgetown have caused serious reductions in soybean stands and yields.

At Newark also, soybean injury, characterized by epinasty and stunting, was evident particularly on the plots treated with the phenoxy compounds. However, these symptoms were outgrown during the early growth stages of the soybean plant. No serious reductions in yield were produced.

UNTREATED plot indicating the nature of the weed infestation in Delaware weed control study.

TREATED plot in same study as above indicating degree of weed control obtained with a mixture of 25 pounds of NaPCP and 8 pounds of CDEC per acre.

Ethanol as Solvent

LIONEL K. ARNOLD, professor of chemical engineering at Iowa State College, presented the two following papers: "Pilot Plant Extraction of Cottonseed by Aqueous Ethanol" and "Ethanol: A Potential Solvent for the Extraction of Vegetable Oils" by Rama Kanth Rao and L. K. Arnold, at the 48th annual meeting of the American Oil Chemists' Society in New Orleans, La., Apr. 29 to May 1.

These papers are the sixth and seventh of a series on alcoholic extraction of vegetable oils which have reported the results of an Iowa Engineering Experiment Station project in this field. The studies not only cover extensive solubility determinations of the various oils and glassware type of rate extraction studies but also pilot plant operations in the continuous countercurrent extractor of a type developed by the Engineering Experiment Station and now used commercially in the solvent extraction of soybeans.

Mr. Rao recently received his Doctor of Philosophy degree in chemical engineering at Iowa State College. He started his work on alcoholic extraction of vegetable oils while with the Central Laboratories at Hyderabad, India, before coming to Iowa State College to take additional graduate work.

SOYBEAN FIELD treated with Alanap-3, shows how growth of weeds was held down along rows of soybean plants. The chemical was sprayed just once immediately after planting on a band basis over the planting rows.

Producers Tried Alanap-3 on 15,000 Acres Last Year

General results were good

By DR. ALFRED FELDMAN
Plant Pathologist, U. S. Rubber Co.

LAST SEASON the bulk of soybean growers used conventional methods to fight weeds, as they had in previous years.

But on more than 15,000 acres they tried Alanap-3, a chemical weed killer used pre-emergence.

Alanap-3 is made by Naugatuck Chemical division, U. S. Rubber Co. Sprayed on seed rows immediately after planting, or up to 48 hours afterward, it kills weeds — both broadleaf weeds and grasses—before they come above ground.

It has been used commercially for several years to control weeds in vine crops, and since 1951 has been tested widely on weeds in soybean fields. Last year was the first year it was used on a broad scale by commercial growers, but 5 years of testing had already proved much about the chemical.

These tests had shown that Alanap-3 is safe to use, and that it does not cause irritation. There is no vapor problem, even though it is a liquid. It can be applied with regular spray equipment. It has long-lasting control, preventing weed growth for 6 to 8 weeks. And after soybean plants are 6 or 8 weeks old they can just about shut out all weeds.

Weeds controlled by Alanap-3 include butterprint, cocklebur, horseweed, jimson weed, lambsquarters, pigweed, ragweed, sunflowers and annual grasses such as giant foxtail, barnyard grass and crabgrass.

It will not control smartweed, thistle or morning glory. Nor will it have much effect on weeds above ground when it is sprayed.

Here is how the chemical was used last year by soybean growers. A good seedbed was prepared, and the beans planted. Alanap-3 was then mixed with water and sprayed on the bed immediately after planting, or within 48 hours. A standard sprayer, capable of applying 10 or more gallons per acre, was used. Most growers adapted these sprayers to cover only a 14-inch band over the seeds. This is effective and economical.

In some cases growers obtained inexpensive kits from sprayer makers to attach their standard or row sprayer directly to their planter. This combined spraying and planting, which is also the best time to apply the chemical.

On light sandy soils the growers used 3 pints of the chemical per acre for 14-inch band treatments. On medium soils 6 pints of the chemical were used per acre, and on heavy soils with high organic content 9 pints were used. The chemical is not suggested for muck soils or other very high organic soils.

After spraying, the soil was left undisturbed in most cases until later cultivation was needed. When a dry spell followed spraying, the field was rotary hoed around the time the soybean plants emerged. Research and field observation last year showed that this helped spread the chemical to germinating weed seeds. Rain then stepped up its activity.

General results on the acres treated last year with Alanap-3 were good, but there were some failures. In fields where beans were surface-planted, or planted too shallow, the chemical did cause some injury to soybean plants. This can be avoided by planting the beans 1½ to 2 inches below the surface.

Prolonged dry spells, spray drift and insufficient chemical for a particular type of soil reduced weed control in some areas.

In most areas the chemical worked well. Weeds were controlled until soybean plants were large enough to prevent the weeds from taking over. The few weeds that got by the chemical were small and no problem at harvest time.

Other results reported by growers who used the chemical were two to three fewer cultivations; faster combining with less wear on equipment; less shattering due to earlier harvest; minimum dockage; and a yield increase.

Cost of using Alanap-3 on a 14-inch band is just under $4 an acre on average soil. Offsetting this is almost $10 in savings from eliminated cultivations, plus an increase in yield which averaged over 3 bushels per acre over the thousands of acres on which the chemical was used last season.

Purchases by Nigeria

NIGERIA'S total purchases, largely for export, of peanuts, cottonseed, sesame seed, and soybeans during the 1956-57 season are expected to be one-fourth to one-third less than in the 1955-56 season, according to the U. S. Department of Agriculture's Foreign Agricultural Service.

Soybean purchases for export are expected to be up about 60%, from 11,000 short tons in 1955-56 to 18,000 tons in 1956-57.

Virtually all the soybeans produced in Nigeria are exported. The Marketing Board purchases almost the entire crop for export and little is consumed locally.

Blending Varieties Boosts Yields

BLENDING OF different soybean varieties appears to be of importance in obtaining maximum yield each year, trials conducted at Purdue University have shown.

A. H. Probst, Purdue agronomist, has reported that mixing of varieties had a stabilizing effect on yield from year to year in tests conducted from 1952-1955 at Lafayette.

Other results revealed that the latest maturing variety in a blend averaged 0.2 to 2.7 days earlier than the same variety in pure culture. Lodging in a blend was similar to the most lodging susceptible variety in the blend.

Blackhawk, Hawkeye and Lincoln varieties were compared as pure varieties and in blends. The three varieties differ noticeably in maturity and height, to some extent in growth type and lodging susceptibility, and in reaction to several important soybean diseases.

The blend of two parts Lincoln, one part Hawkeye and one part Blackhawk averaged highest in yield among the blends and was as high as the best variety for the period. It had the least fluctuation in yield among blends or varieties from year to year.

Other high yielding blends were Hawkeye 2: Blackhawk 1: Lincoln 1; and Hawkeye 1: Lincoln 3. No blend was significantly higher in yield than the best variety in a given year or for the average of the period.

Probst pointed out soybean varieties differ in their resistance or susceptibility to various diseases. None of the present varieties are resistant to more than one or two diseases. Blending would be most useful in obtaining maximum yields when disease epidemics occur which might decrease the yield of a susceptible variety considerably but would have no effect on the resistant variety in the blend.

To Europe on Study Of Protein Markets

T. A. HIERONYMUS, associate professor of agricultural marketing at the University of Illinois, will make a firsthand study of the market for high-protein concentrates in Europe this summer.

This study will be a joint project of the University of Illinois and the USDA Foreign Agricultural Service. The objectives are to determine the existing market for high-protein concentrates in Northern Europe, to estimate the size of this market during the next 5 to 10 years, to determine the place of the United States in supplying this market and to recommend methods by which the U. S. share of the European market can be increased.

An estimate of possible growth in the market for soybeans and soybean products is important in establishing trade policies under various government programs and in adjusting marketing methods to obtain the most exports possible.

During his inspection trip, Hieronymus will work with agricultural experiment stations, government officials, feed manufacturers and distributors, oilseed crushers and importers.

He will visit the United Kingdom, France, Belgium, the Netherlands, West Germany and Denmark. He plans to leave about June 3 and return Sept. 1.

Tri-States Meeting

THEME of Tri-States Oil Mill Superintendents Association convention at Hotel Peabody, Memphis, Tenn., June 5 and 6 was "Modern Manufacturing Methods." Program was dedicated to the late C. C. Castillow, district engineer for Southern Cotton Oil Co., and for many years convention chairman.

Retiring president this year was Otis M. Beckham, Osceola Products Co., Osceola, Ark.

Convention chairman was Earl Hassler, Buckeye Cellulose Corp., Memphis. A. Cecil Wamble, manager of cottonseed products research, Texas A & M, College Station, Tex., was entertainment chairman; John Rother, Industrial Supplies, Memphis, financial chairman; and B. C. Lundy, Greenville Oil Works, Greenville, Miss., and Woodson Campbell, Hollandale Cotton Oil Co., Hollandale, Miss., co-chairmen for the meeting.

Roy Castillow, Southern Cotton Oil Co., Little Rock, Ark., secretary-treasurer of the Association, handled the reservations. Delegates represented all cotton and soybean growing sections of the United States.

Fertilizers Pay

A SOYBEAN PRODUCER who says a good fertilizer program can make the difference between profit and loss in farming operations has been named a district balanced farming winner by the Missouri Agricultural Extension Service.

He is Earl Weeks, Stoddard County, Mo., who farms 262 acres near Bell City and whose soybeans beat 40 bushels to the acre last year. Mr. Weeks also follows a program of ditching and land leveling that makes it possible to farm practically every acre on the farm.

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PERSONNEL at the Japanese - American Institute exhibit. Tallest in the back row is S. Hayashi. In center front is ASA President Albert Dimond. To his left is Mrs. Ersel Walley and Walley.

Japanese-American Soybean Institute

50,000 Visitors — Daily at Tokyo Fair Soybean Exhibits

By SHIZUKA HAYASHI

Managing Director, Japanese-American Soybean Institute, Tokyo Japan

Following is Mr. Hayashi's report on the U. S. soybean exhibit at the International Trade Fair at Tokyo May 5-19. The Japanese-American Soybean Institute and Japanese trade groups cooperated with the U. S. Department of Agriculture in sponsoring the exhibit. ASA President Albert Dimond and Past President Ersel Walley and Mrs. Walley attended.

TWENTY-SEVEN nations participated in the International Trade Fair in Tokyo which opened May 5. All the dignitaries were present, including U. S. Ambassador Douglas McArthur II.

The United States ranked at the top in the size of its exhibits, with two independent buildings and 75 booths, followed by Czechoslovakia with about 50 booths and West Germany with 20.

The U. S. agricultural pavilion was built adjacent to its industrial pavilion. Exhibits included wheat, cotton, tobacco, tallow, dairy products and dried fruits, in addition to soybeans.

The first attraction that caught the crowd as they passed by the soybean booth was a revolving georama with three large scenes showing soybean planting, a full grown green field, and a soybean harvest.

Next to this georama was the soybean cleaner that was displayed at the Osaka Trade Fair last year. This machine was in operation all during the Fair hours.

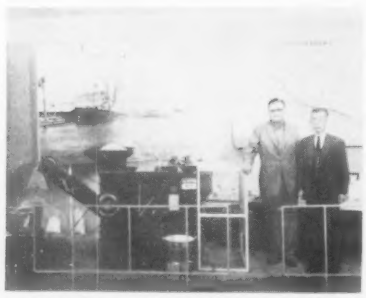
Behind the cleaner on the wall was a large picture measuring 5 by 5 feet of the New Orleans Public Elevator with barges from the Mississippi River and oceanbound steamers docked alongside.

At the right of the Elevator was a big map of the United States showing the important soybean centers with production figures illuminated by electrical bulbs flashing on and off.

Below the map rested a big model freighter named "SS Soybean" about

REGISTRATION booth at the soybean exhibit.

CROSS SECTION of ship filled with U. S. soybeans.



DIMOND and Hayashi standing beside "Clipper" cleaner, popular again this year. On wall at back is New Orleans Public Elevator.

BOOTH of Association of Oil and Fat Manufacturers of Japan.

12 feet in length with a vertical section removed showing how soybeans are stored in bulk in the hatches.

Circling the steamer was a moving belt on which various U. S. soybean products were displayed.

A moving electric sign 30 feet in length with big Japanese letters flashed the news, "You lack in fat and protein. Eat soybeans, meat of the field, cheap in price, high in nutrition—and grow strong. Your longevity and health depend on soybeans imported from the United States."

Next to the American products was a 15-foot section of the Japan Oil and Fat Manufacturers Association. This included a model of a small cargo boat with a belt conveyor unloading soybeans into an oil processing plant.

Next to the model extraction plant were big bottles of shoyu displayed on five round revolving tables. Then came the miso display with a large red lacquer bowl for miso soup and various miso samples beautifully displayed.

In the last 15-foot section fresh tofu was displayed in glass. There were also samples of frozen tofu and natto and kinako.

Visitors to the booth averaged 50,000 a day. Weekdays were for trade people and Saturdays and Sundays for the general public.

Their Majesties the Emperor and Empress visited the Fair on the 10th, giving a nice look at our booth. The Minister of Agriculture, Mr. Ide, also visited, showing particular interest in our soybean exhibits.

Much Interest in Japan Soya Schools

By ERSEL WALLEY

Chairman ASA Market Development Committee

IT WAS my privilege to attend each of the first meetings held at the local community level of the educational meetings in the "More Soybeans for a Better Diet" campaign being carried out by the Japanese-American Institute through the cooperation of the Food Life Improvement Association and the Japan Nutrition Association.

The first of these meetings was held at Fukuoka-Hakata, Kyushu, Japan, May 18. Officers of the local Food Life Improvement Association arranged and conducted the program. The importance of this initial meeting was indicated by the presence of Mr. Shudo, president of the Food Life Improvement Association and Mr. Sato, chief of the fats and oils division of the Japan Ministry of Agriculture, both from Tokyo.

The principal address was given by Dr. Ryozo Hirohata, professor-emeritus of biochemistry of the Kyushu University Medical School. Dr. Hirohata has carried out exhaustive and conclusive experiments establishing facts not generally known about the value of soybeans as food.

The program was concluded with popular motion pictures which by unusual coincidence included world-wide news showing the Emperor and Empress of Japan visiting the American soybean exhibit at the International Trade Fair still in progress in Tokyo.

The other initial meeting was held at a high school community building near Wife Warm Springs some 15 miles east of the City of Kumamoto, Kyushu, on May 20. This was an all day program arranged by local officers of the Japan Nutrition Association. We were favored at this meeting by the presence of the director of the Japan Nutrition Association, Yuji Nishiyama of Tokyo, who with local officers of the association gave introductory speeches.

It was my privilege to extend the greetings of the American Soybean Association. An observation that "Japan must have more soybeans and America is its only really dependable source of supply" and that "we are honored to share our ever-expanding abundance of soybeans" was well received. A local nutritionist who had been trained previously in "Soybean Schools" gave an excellent lecture and demonstration on planning and preparing better balanced meals, emphasizing the value and necessity of more soybean foods.

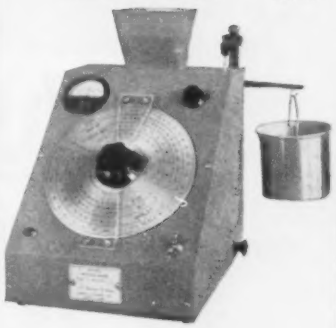
One hundred and fifty Japanese housewives attended the meeting and equally that many were turned away due to lack of room and equipment facilities. I did not observe one housewife who did not make detailed notes including such technical data as daily fat, protein, mineral and vitamin food requirements. In the afternoon, the housewives in alternate groups actually prepared soy food dishes in the school kitchen and attended an educational movie on "Child Feeding" that emphasized more fats, proteins and minerals in the child diet—again pointing out the necessity of using soya foods.

Mr. Hayashi and I returned to Tokyo convinced the "promotion at grassroots" will be an outstanding success and augers well for our hopes of expanding the market for American soybeans in Japan. With several hundred nutritionists trained in the wider use of soya foods and each holding scores of demonstration meetings with housewives in their respective districts we hope to carry the message to over a million families this year.

Local manufacturers of miso, soya sauce, tofu, natto and other soya foods were enthusiastically impressed and with these demonstrations are ready to go "all out" to promote the use and sale of their products.

ELECTRONIC PROFIT CONTROL FOR THE SOYBEAN GROWER

The RADSON MOISTURE TESTER



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Direct reading . . . all grains . . . no charts needed. Versatile, portable, lightweight, designed for elevator accuracy, low-priced, fully guaranteed. Models for 6 or 12 Volt D.C. or 110 Volt A.C.

Here's a machine to measure the moisture content of grain that is PORTABLE, ACCURATE and SENSIBLY PRICED. The RADSON will work from the cigar lighter of a car or truck, as well as 110 Volt A.C. It's designed for elevator accuracy, but it's still tough enough to go into the field. And it's priced low enough that it will pay for itself in very short order. For more information, write us at the address below.

A Few Choice Dealerships Are Still Available

RADSON ENGINEERING CORP.
MACON, ILL.

SOYBEAN GROWERS!

YOU CAN GAIN UP TO $870

ALANAP®-3 WEED KILLER AND

Annual Weeds Can Rob up to 10 Bushels Yield —$22.50 per acre!*

Do you want to control weeds in soybeans with fewer cultivations with a non-irritating pre-emergence weed-killer? Then use Alanap-3 to gain up to *$21.75 per acre* at a cost of only $4.20 per acre based on a 14" band.

You also get these Added Bonus Benefits:

(1)—Faster combining, less combine wear,
(2)—No dockage,
(3)—Fits weed control program,
(4)—Weedy fields now become usable,
(5)—Earlier harvesting, earlier grain planting.

Calculated on a 40-acre field Alanap-3 can give you these gains:

Increased Yield	Cost Alanap-3	Gain
$870	$168	$702

At the same time, order your soybeans treated with Spergon—the best protectant against "damping off" and other fungous diseases so rampant in cold, wet planting weather. *Or* order your Spergon early and treat the seed yourself.

Here are the economics of Spergon-treating enough seed to plant a 40-acre soybean field:

**Agronomy Journal*, Oct. 1956, article entitled "Effects of Annual Weeds on the Growth and Yield of Soybeans". †"Current Price Average"

EVERY 40 ACRES WITH SPERGON® SEED PROTECTANT

You can get a minimum gain of 2 bushels per acre increased yield from Spergon-treated seed. Many growers report increases up to 6 bushels per acre. Assuming only a 2-bushel increase worth $2.25† a bushel (or $4.50 gain per acre) with a cost for Spergon of only 30 cents per acre providing a net gain of $4.20 per acre.

Calculated on a 40-acre field, Spergon can give you the following gains:

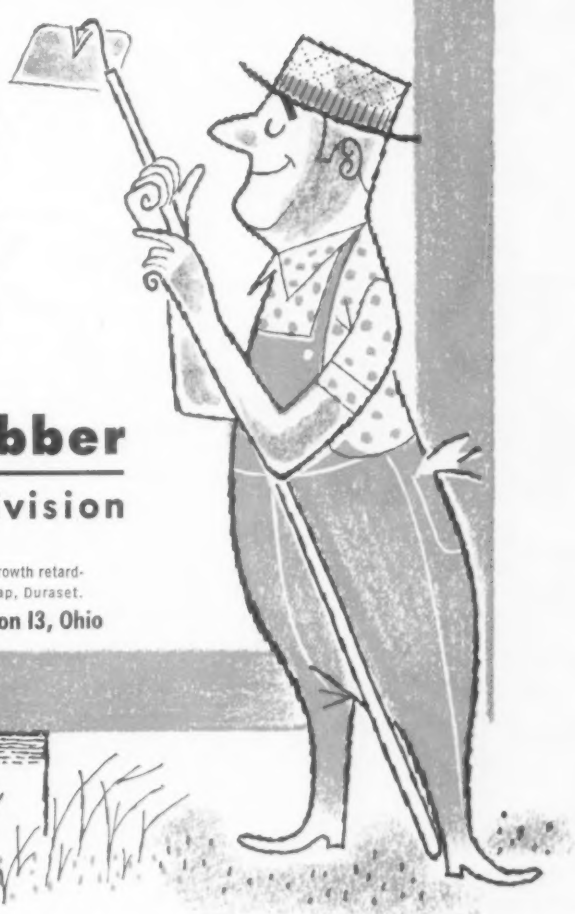
Increased Yield	Cost Spergon	Gain
$180	$12	$168

Now look at your total possible gain from use of Spergon-treating and Alanap-3 weed control:

Gains 40-acre field

Alanap-3	Increased yield	$870	Cost of Alanap-3	$168	Gain	$702
Spergon	" "	180	" " Spergon	12	"	168
	Yields	$1050	Cost	$180	"	$870

Total possible combined gain—$870 per 40 acres or $21.75 per acre. Order your Alanap-3 and Spergon early. Send for your free copies of booklets giving full information on use. OR visit your nearest dealer.



United States Rubber

Naugatuck Chemical Division

Naugatuck, Connecticut

producers of seed protectants, fungicides, miticides, insecticides, growth retardants, herbicides: Spergon, Phygon, Aramite, Synklor, MH, Alanap, Duraset.

4135 S. Pulaski Road, Chicago 32, Ill. **9 Overwood Road, Akron 13, Ohio**

CROP REPORT

'57 Planting Late; More Acres

SOYBEAN planting was generally late due to wet weather as of the last of May. This was expected to strengthen the trend to more soybean acres, the size of the increase depending on how much later planting was delayed.

Spring rains had erased the drouth of the past several years over practically the whole soybean belt, and the problem had become one of getting the crops in the ground.

Soil moisture is now generally adequate even on the western fringe of the soy belt along the Missouri River, including Iowa, the Dakotas, and Nebraska. Kansas and Oklahoma are reported too wet.

Moisture was still deficient the last of May in southern Pennsylvania, New Jersey, the southern Delmar Peninsula, and extreme southeast South Dakota.

Spot reports from our correspondents:

Arkansas. L. M. Humphrey, R. L. Dortch Seed Farms, Scott (5-20): Planting a little later than normal due to delay in planting cotton. Soil bank program on cotton will cause some increase in soybean acreage. Soil moisture above normal.

Florida. E. N. Stephens, county agent, Pensacola (5-20): Planting will be completed by normal time. 5% acreage increase. Larger percentage of Lees and Jacksons. Moisture supply above normal.

Illinois. Russell S. Davis, Clayton (5-21): Looks now like an acreage increase could not be kept from taking place. Small oats acreage, cornfields extremely wet, half the plowing yet to be done. Very few beans planted.

J. E. Johnson, Champaign (5-20): Planting much later than normal. Farmers have worked 2 days in the field in some parts of east central Illinois.

C. R. Acord, Kansas (5-21): Very little corn planted. Looks like about 5% acreage increase. Will be more if farmers don't get in the field soon.

Indiana. K. E. Beeson, Indiana Crop Improvement Association, Lafayette (5-21): Soils wet! Very little corn planted and much plowing to be done. Continuing delays in planting corn may slightly increase soybean acreage.

Kansas. Ralph S. Moore, Soy-Rich Products, Inc., Wichita (5-21): No beans planted as yet. Too wet. Best moisture conditions since 1951. Wet weather has kept very much corn from being planted. Believe some of this corn acreage will go to beans. Farmers just starting to buy seed.

Minnesota. Howard E. Grow, Farmer Seed & Nursery Co., Faribault (5-20): 70-80% of crop planted. Rains have prevented any planting for week. Acreage increase 10%. Seed demand up 100% over 1956. Heavy shift to Chippewa and Grant. Surface moisture good, subsoil lacking.

John W. Evans, Montevideo (5-21): 5% of crop planted, later than normal. Outlook for 5% acreage increase due to present rainy period and cool temperatures. Moisture supply excellent. Increase of Chippewa variety, decline of Capital.

Missouri. Harold Lumsden, Essex Grain Co., Essex (5-20): Planting much later than normal. Acreage outlook reduced 10% due to weather and milo acreage. Stands spotted due to excessive rain.

J. Ross Fleetwood, extension specialist, Columbia (5-21): Planting later than normal. Completion dependent on moisture during next 3 weeks. Slight decrease in acreage indicated but continued delay in planting corn and sorghums could increase soybean acreage. Clark variety will increase all over state.

E. M. Poirot, Golden City (5-21): This is the first wet spring in 6 years of dry weather. Perhaps an increase in soybean acres due to a great delay in planting corn.

Nebraska. Dale K. Luther, county extension agent, Kearney (5-20): After a severe drouth of several years we are now receiving rain almost daily. This has stopped all field work and plantings are late. However, moisture is encouraging weed growth now and should be of help later in controlling weeds in beans. Expect a decrease of 10% in acreage due to increased interest in grain sorghums.

Ohio. Calvin Heilman, Kenton (5-21): Some oats not planted. Very little corn planted to date because of wet weather. The more delay in corn planting the more acres will be directed to soybeans. Changing to Harosoy variety.

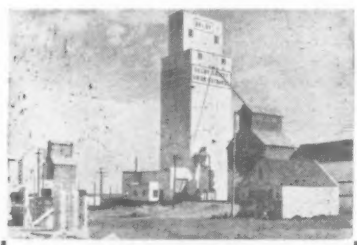
Lewis C. Saboe, College of Agriculture, Columbus (5-21): With general rains planting will perhaps be completed later than normal. Outlook for 5-10% acreage increase. Some oat acreage will go to soybeans. Moisture supply adequate.

G. G. McIlroy, Irwin (5-20): Wet conditions here are becoming quite serious. Plenty of ponds are in evidence now and weather reports are that we are to have more rain. It looks as if many acres of both corn and soybeans may be planted a week or more later than usual.

Virginia. J. F. Gutelius, Nansemond Grain & Supply Co., Driver (5-21): Planting will be completed in July, later than normal. Acreage approximately same as 1956. Seed demand somewhat better than last year due to poor quality of most of last year's crop. Subsoil moisture good shape after recent rains.

Ontario. R. H. Peck, River Canard (5-21): Wet conditions at present holding up soil preparation. Acreage about average, possibly above if corn cannot be planted on time. A little more of Harosoy variety. Subsoil moisture still average to slightly below.

An extensive electronic computer system, the first of its kind in the grain industry and one of the first in the United States, has been installed by Cargill Inc., in its downtown offices in Minneapolis.



". . . highly recommend PTC Temperature Indicating System."

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CLEMENT GRAIN COMPANY
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"We are receiving good service . . . and are well satisfied."
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DENTON, KANSAS

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200-203 ANCHOR BLDG., ST. PAUL, MINN.

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Someday, for natural or manmade reasons, there will be a period when you have no grain to store.

You'll be better off at that time if you own a Butler. As soon as the grain is gone, your Butler building can become a warehouse.

It can just as well become a garage, a showroom or a factory. The same fine features that make a Butler strong, tight and dry for grain storage, make it ideal for dozens of other uses.

A Butler building is ready for that "other use" immediately. The famous Butler rigid frame construction gives the building extra strength without requiring brace rods to the floor. The floor is smooth and level. The clear-span interior takes big loads easily. Straight sides allow high stacking (or easy window installation). Big doors allow free entrance.

For profitable grain storage now—and lucrative "other use" later—consider Butler before you make that important investment in a grain storage structure. The slide film, "A New Profit Dimension in Grain Storage," may give you some new ideas on the subject.

Your Butler Builder has the film. He is listed in the Yellow Pages under "Buildings" or "Steel Buildings"—or write direct.

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PUBLICATIONS

Factors that Produce High Yields

IT APPEARS that slow growth in June followed by adequate moisture and moderate temperatures in July and August are most likely to lead to the best soybean yields, according to the University of Illinois Agronomy News.

The University bases this conclusion on 6-year records at the Agronomy South Farm uniform test plots.

"Yields were generally outstanding in 1956, even though the amount of soil moisture was low at the beginning of the season, as was total amount of rainfall for the year," states the University publication.

"A comparison of weather conditions during the years since 1951 indicates that slow vegetative growth during the early part of the summer and moderate midsummer temperatures in 1956 probably made it possible for plants to use water more efficiently and thus contributed materially to the excellent yields.

"Yields were higher in 1956 than in any year since 1951. Although 1954 was regarded as a dry year and soybean yields for that year were lowest of any during the period from 1951 to 1956 there was not much difference in total summer rainfall (June, July, and August) at the South Farm during 1952, 1954, 1955, and 1956. It is evident that some factor in addition to total rainfall was especially favorable in 1956 and especially unfavorable in 1954. This factor was probably temperature.

"July maximum temperature in 1956 (82°) averaged 5 to 10 degrees lower than the maximum in July of any of the 4 preceding years. In 1954, July maximum temperature averaged 92°. A 10° temperature difference every day for a month not only would increase the water requirements of the plants, but would also increase the amount of food materials that would be burned up in the life processes of the plant. Thus these materials would not be available for storage in the seed.

"In Illinois weather conditions after Sept. 1 have little effect on yields except indirectly as they affect drying down of the seed pod, shattering, plant lodging and harvesting."

Climatic Conditions and Soybean Yields. Agronomy News, No. 38, Mar. 4, 1957. University of Illinois, College of Agriculture, Urbana, Ill.

Resistance to Nematode

AN INVESTIGATION was started in 1955 in Japan to clarify the nature of resistance of some soybean varieties to the "yellow dwarf" disease caused by *Heterodera glycines* or the soybean cyst nematode. This nematode has been prevalent in Asiatic countries for many years and recently was found in several areas in this country.

Two so-called resistant varieties, Daiichi-hienuki, and Nangun-takedate were tested in comparison with two susceptible varieties.

The resistant varieties showed almost no effect of the nematode in respect to height and yield, whereas susceptible varieties showed marked disease symptoms and heavy reductions in yield.

Fewer female nematodes were counted on roots of resistant varieties than on susceptible ones.

Resistant varieties had very vigorous root systems with strong laterals. A variety possessing a comparatively large number of root nodules produced the smallest number of white female nematodes.

Root nodules were fewer on susceptible varieties than on resistant ones. Almost all plants grown in infested soil heavily reduced their root nodules in comparison with those grown in sterilized soil.

Studies on the resistance of soybean plants to the nematode, Heterodera glycines. I. By M. Ichinohe and K. Asai. Hokkaido National Agricultural Experiment Station Research Bulletin, September 1956, 71: 67-79. In Japanese with English summary.

BOOKS

Handbook on Feeding

AFTER a 30-year stretch of breeding for increased efficiency per animal, U. S. agriculture is now concentrating on improvement in feed efficiency. Much of the information needed on this subject is covered in a new book by two Missouri experts.

Dr. R. Seiden of Kansas City, Mo., is a leading consultant on veterinary pharmaceuticals and agricultural chemicals. Prof. W. H. Pfander of the University of Missouri is an outstanding animal nutritionist. Their handbook deals with the production of feedstuffs on ranches and farms or in factories, and the utilization of feedstuffs by farm animals.

In the livestock rations generally used today, there are about 300 specific ingredients, most of them valuable for one reason or another, but some not worth the money they cost.

The Handbook of Feedstuffs shows which are which; how to combine ingredients for best gains; how to balance diets for all species of farm animals, all age groups, all purposes. Numerous ration tables are included.

Information on medicated feeds is given in full detail. This is much needed. Already, 25% of all feeds manufactured in the United States contains drugs, among them minerals, growth stimulants such as certain antibiotics, sulfanomides, arsenicals, vitamins, hormones and amino acids.

All economic plants of importance as feeds are included.

Thousands of subjects and all of them easily found. Related subjects are tied in by means of comprehensive cross-indexing.

The Handbook of Feedstuffs: Production, Formulation, Medication, an Encyclopedic Presentation. By R. Seiden with W. H. Pfander. 600 two-column pages, illustrations, tables, bibliography. $8.00. Order through Soybean Digest, Hudson, Iowa.

FEEDING

LYSINE. Use of lysine—an amino acid—in turkey poult rations resulted in reducing by about 2% the amount of protein needed for most efficient and cheapest gains in studies recently conducted by Robert E. Phillips and Stanley L. Balloun, Iowa State College poultrymen.

Says Fat-Disease Link Still Speculation

ALTHOUGH there is a wide interest in a possible relationship between fat intake and heart disease, as yet the specific cause-effect relationship is a matter of pure speculation, and there is a tendency among laymen to attribute more blame to fats than the actual facts justify, says Dr. C. G. King, professor of chemistry at Columbia University and scientific director of the Nutrition Foundation.

Dr. King participated in a symposium on "Fats in Nutrition and Health" at the 48th annual meeting of the American Oil Chemists' Society in New Orleans, Apr. 28-May 1.

All speakers in the symposium stressed the need for more basic research on metabolism of various nutrients, of which fat is only one.

Notable among the 42 papers presented at the general sessions were those by Dr. Leonard Smith, director of utilization research of the National Cotton Council, on "Cottonseed and Competing Vegetable Oils," and by Dr. M. M. Renfrew, director of research and development, Spencer Kellogg & Sons, on "Drying Oils."

Dr. Smith reported that use of margarine has doubled in the past 10 years, from 746 million pounds in 1947 to 1.4 billion pounds in 1956.

Dr. Renfrew painted a bright picture of the future of drying oils, available at stable prices, and stressed that especially attractive fields were opened up by chemical modification with new materials such as vinyl toluene and with diisocyanates to produce vehicles with outstanding properties.

H. C. Black, Swift & Co., Chicago, Ill., was elected president of the American Oil Chemists' Society at the annual meeting.

Other officers: J. C. Konen, Archer-Daniels-Midland Co., Minneapolis, Minn., vice president; R. W. Bates, Armour & Co., Chicago, Ill., secretary; and A. F. Kapecki, Wurster & Sanger, Inc., Chicago, treasurer.

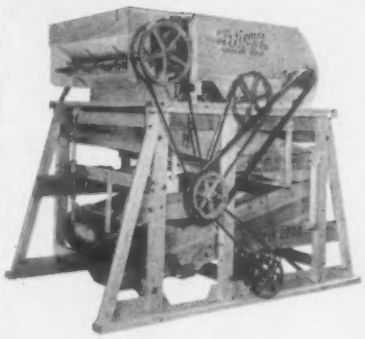
Chosen members-at-large of the governing board were: A. R. Baldwin, Cargill, Inc., Minneapolis, Minn.; N. D. Embree, Distillation Products Industries, Rochester, N. Y.; and R. C. Stillman, Procter & Gamble Co., Cincinnati, Ohio.

Award of the Smalley Cup for proficiency in the determination of nitrogen and oil in oilseed meal went to Biffle Owen, Planters Manufacturing Co., Clarksdale, Miss.

Clipper *Hi-Capacity*

SOYBEAN CLEANERS

each engineered for fast, top level cleaning . . .



. . . Super 228-D

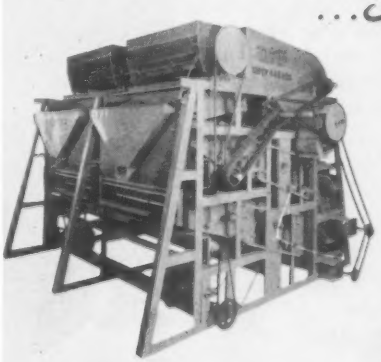
Low cost, simplicity and sturdiness of construction, coupled with its great versatility, has made this cleaner one of our most popular models. ***Cleans*** wheat and ***soybeans at rate of 1000 to 1200 bushels per hour.*** Rough rice is cleaned at 600 bushels per hour. Using close top screens this 228-D makes selective separations at relatively lesser capacities. Built either in all-steel or wood construction as desired.

. . . Super 2248-D

TWINFLOW

The new large capacity market cleaner that *really* cleans, using a medium-size top screen, it is easy to get such capacities as: ***3000 bushels of*** wheat and ***soybeans***, 2500 bushels of corn, 2000 bushels of oats and 1800 bushels of rice ***per hour.*** Built in either all-steel or wood construction, it is especially designed for grain elevators, corn or ***soybean plants*** and rice mills.

. . . Super 4488-DS



QUADFLOW

In the same respect as with the two fast cleaners above, the 6000 bushels per hour rated capacity of this big, powerful Clipper is conservatively stated. Greater output is possible depending on the condition of the grain and desired degree of cleaning. Users acclaim its dependability—"once adjusted it does a consistently faithful job of cleaning, hour after hour, with little more than an occasional glance to check feed and flow." Built in steel construction only. ***6000 bu. SOYBEANS.***

These are three of over sixty models to do your screen and air cleaning job best. The Clipper line includes precision seed cleaners, scalpers, a complete line of bucket elevators, cob breakers, polishers, dust collectors, vibrating pits and conveyors, debearders, hullers-scarifiers, etc. RANDOLPH GRAIN DRIERS—300 to 2500 bu. per hr. capacities.

CLIPPER
CLEANERS • DRIERS and HANDLING EQUIPMENT

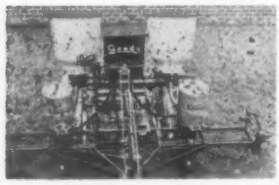
Let us quote you

A. T. FERRELL & COMPANY Saginaw, Michigan

NEW PRODUCTS and SERVICES

CHEMICAL ATTACHMENT. A granular chemical attachment for McCormick planters and other implements and a broadcast applicator used in the control of insects, nematodes, and weeds will be handled by the nationwide dealer organization of the International Harvester Co.

The granular chemical distributing equipment is designed to combat crop robbers in the soil, on the surface, or on the plants, including corn borer, army worms, chinch bugs, grasshoppers, and numerous other pests.



Chemical attachment

The granular chemical attachment is for use on two, four, and six row equipment such as corn, potato, and sugar beet planters and cultivators, listers, and tool bars.

The Hi-Lo Gandy applicator applies insecticides, nematocides, and herbicides in bands over rows or broadcast over large areas, covering as many as 80 to 100 acres in a day.

For further information write Soybean Digest 6b, Hudson, Iowa.

BUILDING. A new low profile, pre-engineered metal building having a roof pitch of 1 in 12 has been announced by Butler Manufacturing Co.

While imparting the general appearance of the modern, flat roof design to the finished building, the new low pitch retains the advantages of a gable roof. The wide span rigid steel frame provides the broad, sweeping look so prominent in today's architecture in commercial and industrial buildings.

The new low pitch steel framework is specially designed, yet so strong it can span floor areas up to 100 feet wide without the use of any interior posts or roof trusses. Interiors are wide open, permitting unrestricted layout planning, partitioning, illumination, heating and decoration.

The new low profile buildings are specially designed for use as showrooms, warehouses, schools, gymnasiums, community buildings—wherever wide open interiors are advantageous.

For further information write Soybean Digest 6c, Hudson, Iowa.

PROCESS EQUIPMENT. Engineers associated with the design and operation of high temperature equipment in processing plants will be interested in a reprint now available from the tubular products division of the Babcock & Wilcox Co.

The paper, "High-Temperature Problems in Process Plants," by John J. B. Rutherford, discusses the use of steel and its various alloys, and the mechanical and physical reactions of the materials under various temperature and corrosive environments.

For a copy of the reprint, write Soybean Digest 6a, Hudson, Iowa.

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AIRLOCK FEEDERS

Increase the efficiency of your dust control or pneumatic conveying system by sealing off the collector against air leakage; whether operating under suction or pressure.

Prater airlocks are available in 4 sizes—3 styles—and with a wide variety of rotor combinations to meet your most exacting needs.

You'll marvel at the simple straight-forward design and rugged, dependable construction embodied in every Prater machine.

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New 77 combine takes two 40-inch rows easily. PTO or engine drive.

New short pitman. Shock-absorbing V-belt drive to close-coupled pitman kills vibration, reduces stress and wear. Cuts clean, runs smoothly, lasts longer.

New 4-speed reel. Adjusts for height from tractor seat with hydraulic or manual control. Adjusts to and fro, too. Saves time, helps avoid shattering losses.

New Case roto cleaner. Gently rolling auger and screen sift out weed seeds, sand and dockage. No need for wasteful air blast at the shoe. Up-grades beans for premium prices.

New CASE® 77

7-foot Combine with Variable-Speed Fan

Famous Case air-lift cleaning is better than ever on the new Case 77 combine. Variable-speed fan balances air pressure to the crop. Chaff floats above sieve, beans fall through free and clean. Fan speeds are 225 to 900 RPM for all crops and conditions.

You handle beans gently all the way from the 4-speed, easily-adjusted reel to the special Case roto cleaner. The new, aggressive rub-bar cylinder has increased threshing capacity . . . lets you operate at slower, more gentle speeds. New variable-speed belt drive has all-crop speeds from 375 to 1125 RPM; quick-change chain drive, from 360 to 1060 RPM. See your Case dealer.

New Case Crop-Way Purchase Plan lets you get crop-saving, profit-making Case combines when you need them, make later payments when you have money coming in. See your Case dealer for details.

Get Higher Prices This Year

Don't wait another season for premium prices on your beans. Check below or write in margin Case combines or implements that interest you. J. I. Case Co., Dept. F-757, Racine, Wis.

☐ 7-foot 77 combine ☐ 13-foot 150 SP combine
☐ 6-foot 65 combine ☐ Crop elevators

Name _____ Student? ☐

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Customer after Customer Returns Again and Again!

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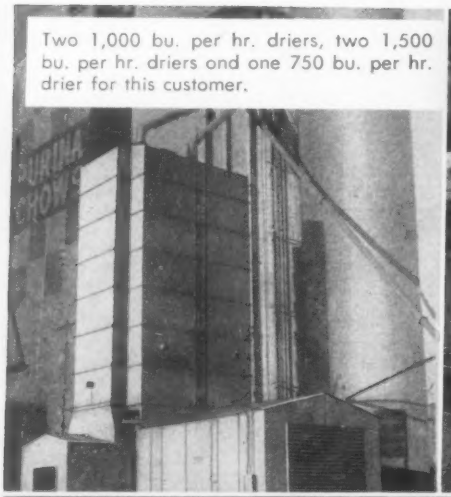
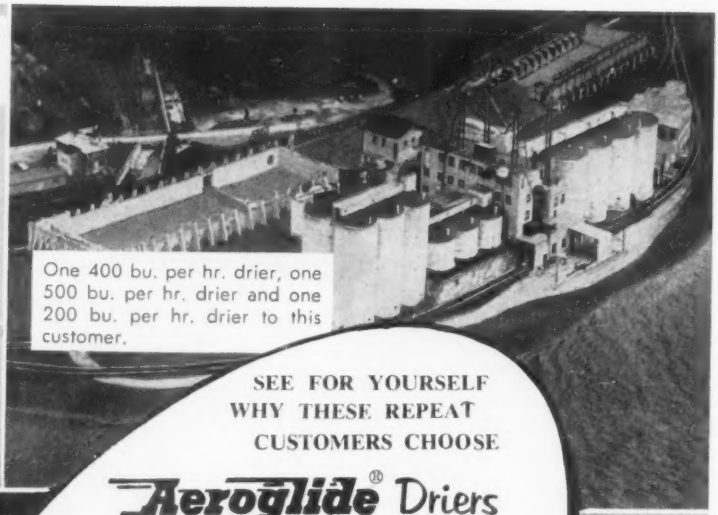


Two 1,000 bu. per hr. driers, two 1,500 bu. per hr. driers ond one 750 bu. per hr. drier for this customer.



One 400 bu. per hr. drier, one 500 bu. per hr. drier and one 200 bu. per hr. drier to this customer.

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You, too, can profit by knowing more about the many outstanding Aeroglide features. Climate Compensator, induced air principle and power discharge might be just so many words that do not mean much to you now. They can mean a lot to you in the way of more profit month after month from your operations. No matter where your elevator is located, what type of grain you want to dry, or the weather conditions an Aeroglide Grain Drier will give you better quality grain at a lower cost. See for yourself why these companies have come back again and again for Aeroglide Grain Driers. Write for free illustrated booklet showing typical installations and operating principles.

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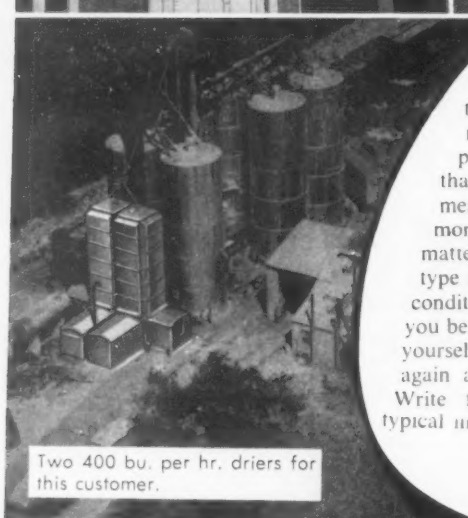
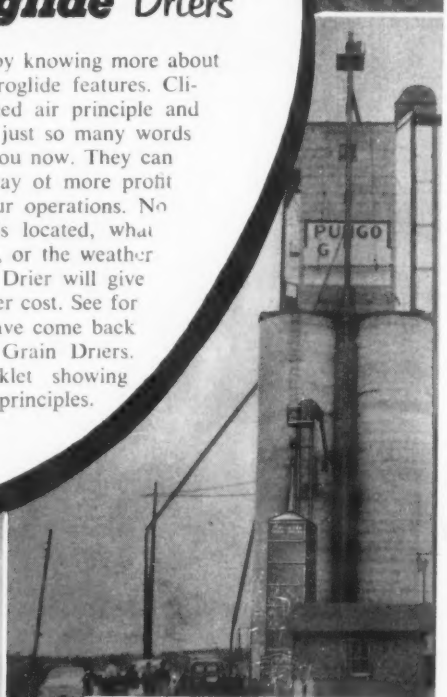


Two 400 bu. per hr. driers for this customer.



One 400 bu. per hr. drier, one 500 bu. per hr. drier to this customer.

One 750 bu. per hr. drier, one 1,200 bu. per hr. drier and one 2,000 bu. per hr. drier for this customer.

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LATE REPORTS

PROCESSING OPERATIONS. Reported by Bureau of the Census for March and April.

Primary products except crude oil at crude oil mill locations: Production, shipments and transfers, and stocks, April 1957-March 1957 (tons of 2,000 lbs.)

	Production		Shipments and transfers		Stocks end of month	
	April 1957	March 1957	April 1957	March 1957	Apr. 30, 1957	Mar. 31, 1957
Soybean:						
Cake and meal	639,839	688,482	615,719	640,799	160,691	136,571
Flour	9,173	11,546	9,251	8,432	4,746	4,824
Lecithin	1,463	1,456	(NA)	(NA)	1,546	1,582

NA—Not available.

Soybeans: Net receipts, crushings, and stocks at oil mills, by states, April 1957-March 1957 (tons of 2,000 lbs.)

State	Net receipts at mills		Crushed or used		Stocks at mills	
	April 1957	March 1957	April 1957	March 1957	Apr. 30, 1957	Mar. 31, 1957
U. S.	439,003	504,285	806,976	867,263	959,001	1,326,974
Illinois	157,034	174,079	288,307	311,665	327,189	458,462
Indiana	44,812	46,179	80,876	80,845	64,884	100,948
Iowa	82,794	100,646	112,188	136,856	80,937	110,331
Kansas	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Kentucky	13,275	9,910	19,617	(1)	(1)	(1)
Minnesota	47,011	62,155	61,451	60,496	12,922	27,362
Missouri	8,790	6,932	30,307	29,043	41,466	62,983
Nebraska	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
North Carolina	(1)	309	5,447	4,463	(1)	29,870
Ohio	33,093	40,639	80,472	90,427	106,545	153,924
Texas	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
All other	52,194	63,436	128,311	153,468	325,058	383,094

[1] Included in "All other" to avoid disclosure of figures for individual companies.

Soybean products: Production and stocks at oil mill locations, by states, April 1957-March 1957

State	Crude oil (thousands of pounds)				Cake and meal (tons)			
	Production		Stocks		Production		Stocks	
	April 1957	March 1957	Apr. 30, 1957	Mar. 31, 1957	April 1957	March 1957	Apr. 30, 1957	Mar. 31, 1957
U. S.	293,635	313,006	84,239	71,999	639,839	688,482	160,691	136,571
Ill.	107,908	116,138	25,559	16,102	221,730	240,639	61,128	43,108
Ind.	29,884	29,856	10,392	5,437	65,054	65,795	25,862	18,458
Iowa	40,046	48,717	14,147	12,862	92,660	112,706	19,219	20,285
Kan.	(1)	(1)	(1)	1,146	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Ky.	7,216	(1)	783	(1)	15,543	(1)	912	(1)
Minn.	21,535	20,914	5,047	13,199	48,691	47,421	7,209	9,203
Mo.	11,200	10,503	3,963	1,379	24,942	23,984	3,177	3,275
Nebr.	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
N. Car.	1,560	1,353	418	722	4,035	3,438	1,723	1,147
Ohio	28,254	31,413	5,737	5,319	65,416	73,027	3,317	6,090
Texas	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
All other	46,032	54,112	18,193	15,833	101,768	121,472	38,144	35,005

[1] Included in "All other" to avoid disclosure of figures for individual companies.

EXPORTS. Exports of cottonseed and soybean oils from the United States in April were 101 million pounds, according to preliminary Census Bureau data, reported by Foreign Agricultural Service. This was a drop of 87 million pounds from the alltime record set in March, but one-third more than exports in April 1956. Exports in October-April of 915 million pounds were nearly 1½ times the volume in the comparable period of the last marketing year.

While cottonseed oil exports continued to lag behind those of last year, soybean oil exports were more than twice those in April 1956.

April exports of soybeans are estimated at 6.5 million bushels on the basis of inspection returns, making a total of 60 million bushels since Oct. 1, 9 million more than in October-April 1955-56.

Cottonseed oil, soybean oil, oilcakes and meals: U. S. preliminary estimates of exports (million lbs.)

Commodity	April		October-April	
	1956	1957 (Preliminary)	1955-56	1956-57 (Preliminary)
Cottonseed oil, refined	9.5	.1	154.1	48.8
Cottonseed oil, refined and further processed	21.5	2.0	71.7	14.2
Cottonseed oil, crude	11.8	26.8	155.2	250.7
Total cottonseed oil	42.8	28.9	381.0	313.7
Soybean oil, refined	4.2	6.6	42.3	37.4
Soybean oil, refined and further processed	27.1	27.0	201.1	300.6
Soybean oil, crude	.3	38.4	20.6	263.7
Total soybean oil	31.6	72.0	264.0	601.7
Total cottonseed and soybean oil	74.4	100.9	645.0	915.4
	Thousand short tons	Thousand short tons	Thousand short tons	Thousand short tons
Cottonseed cake and meal	2.8	.3	143.4	26.0
Linseed cake and meal	4.8	.2	103.8	34.6
Soybean cake and meal	29.8	19.9	277.8	311.9
Total cake and meal	37.4	20.4	525.0	372.5

Compiled from official records of the Bureau of the Census.

SUPPLY AND DISTRIBUTION of the 1953-56 soybean crops, reported by Agricultural Marketing Service (1,000 bu.)

	1953-54	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57
Carryover, Oct. 1	10,134	1,345	9,949	3,731
Production	269,169	341,075	373,522	455,869
Total supply[1]	279,303	342,420	383,471	459,600
Farm, use, including seed for season	25,160	24,000	30,000	30,000
Quantity remaining for processing, export, or carryover	254,143	318,420	353,471	429,600
Disappearance, October through Apr. 30:				
Crushed for oil or processed[2]	138,878	145,929	174,248	192,356
Exported	34,664	42,667	51,153	[3]60,129
Total	173,542	188,596	225,401	252,485
Balance on May 1 for processing, export, or carryover	80,601	129,824	128,070	177,115

[1] Imports negligible. [2] No allowance is made for new crop crushings prior to Oct. 1. [3] Data for April estimated.

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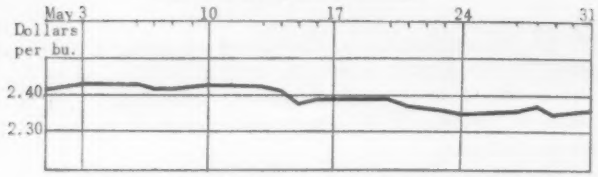
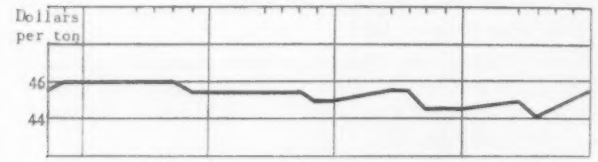
DAILY MARKET PRICES

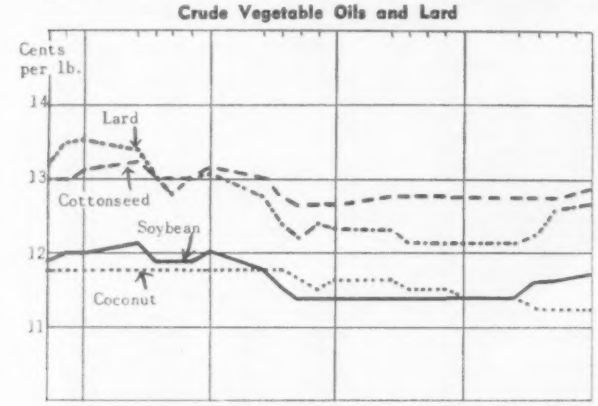
No. 1 Cash Soybeans, Chicago



Bulk Soybean Oil Meal, Decatur



Crude Vegetable Oils and Lard



SOYBEAN OIL was off sharply in May, and beans and meal also weakened. Meal reached the lowest level in 10 years, oil was at the low point for the marketing year, and beans also approached the season's low mark.

Three factors emerged to dominate the markets during May:

1—Weather, which made for considerable uncertainty about the size of the 1957 soybean acreage and crop. The belief grew that the soybean acreage would be increased at the expense of other crops due to the unfavorable planting season.

2—The imminence of Commodity Credit Corp. takeover of 50 million bushels of unredeemed price-supported beans, which will place a virtual ceiling over the soybean market.

It was expected that the soybean acreage will be larger than last year, and that, as compared with past years, there will be a substantial carryover of 1956-crop soybeans into the next marketing year. However, as yet, U. S. Department of Agriculture observers are not forecasting a larger crop than last year.

The possibility that the late planting season will result in no new crop soybeans being available this September and that an unfavorable growing season might result in a light crop was also being given some consideration by the trade.

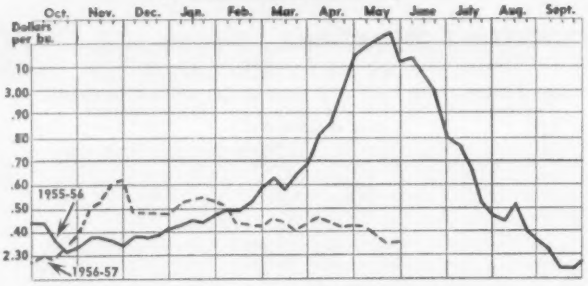
3—Continued delay in passage of the new P. L. 480 program by Congress. It was feared that the current economy drive will bring about cuts in P. L. 480 funds and hurt exports. Some observers say the time is about past when increased government funds can help this year's fats and oils market.

Supplies of fats and oils were called plentiful and readily available.

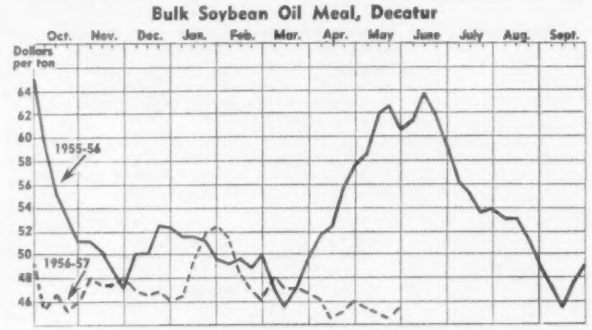
There were some reports of increased marketings of country soybeans during May.

TRENDS AT A GLANCE (Weekly Close)

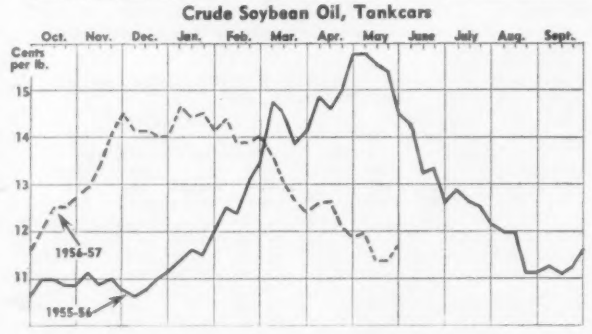
No. 1 Cash Soybeans, Chicago



Bulk Soybean Oil Meal, Decatur



Crude Soybean Oil, Tankcars



BYPRODUCTS. The price of soybean fatty acids remained at 15¼¢ per pound during May. Acid soybean soap stock delivered Midwest advanced from 6½¢ to 6⅝¢, and raw soybean soap stock remained at 2¾¢ per pound.

POSITION OF 1956 SOYBEAN CROP

	Apr. 15, 1957	Apr. 15, 1956
Total soybeans placed under government support	65,931,000 bu.	30,128,000 bu.
Total soybeans withdrawn from support	14,619,000 bu.	17,738,000 bu.
Total remaining under support	51,312,000 bu.	12,390,000 bu.
Soybeans crushed	**1956-57**	**1955-56**
Oct. 1-Apr. 30	192,356,000 bu.	174,248,000 bu.
Exported		
Oct. 1-Apr. 30*	60,129,000 bu.	51,153,000 bu.
Balance on hand May 1 for processing, export or carryover	177,115,000 bu.	128,070,000 bu.
Total soybeans inspected for overseas export including lake shipments to Canada		
Oct. 1-May 24	64,807,163 bu.	53,999,578 bu.

* Data for April estimated.

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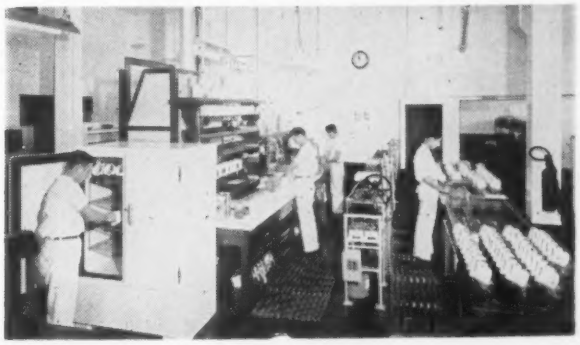

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Changes by Borden

James R. Pentis

Paul Queroli

James R. Pentis has been promoted to vice president of **Borden's Soy Processing Co.**, according to an announcement in New York by Dr. Raymond J. Kunz, president of the Borden Co.'s special products division. Mr. Pentis will direct the firm's soybean trading operations from Chicago.

Formerly manager of the Chicago office, Mr. Pentis has been with Borden's since 1949. He is a veteran of 23 years in the soy processing industry. In his new post, he succeeds E. M. O'Connor, who resigned recently because of illness.

Borden's soy processing operations are located at Waterloo, Iowa, and at Kankakee, Ill., with a branch office at Chicago. Products include soybean oil and meal and special proteins used by food, feed and pharmaceutical manufacturers. Borden's uses these products also in its own line of feed supplements.

Joseph Schmicher

These activities are under the supervision of Earl J. Brubaker, general manager of the soy and feed supplements department of the special products division.

In addition to the trading responsibilities, Mr. O'Connor has been plant manager at Waterloo. He has been succeeded in that post by Paul Queroli, secretary-treasurer of Borden's Soy Processing Co. Mr. Queroli, a longtime Borden employee, has held a number of important positions in the processing firm.

Joseph Schmicher, traffic manager, will become trader at the Waterloo location. Although his previous experience has been as a specialist in the traffic field, his work has led to extensive knowledge of soybean trading. Floyd Paisley will continue as assistant trader.

ADM Appointment

Appointment of James G. Meier, assistant director of employee relations for **Archer-Daniels-Midland Co.**, Minneapolis, as assistant manager of ADM's isolated protein operations at Cincinnati has been announced.

James G. Meier

Meier will leave Minneapolis to take over his new position immediately.

ADM purchased the isolated soy protein business recently from the Drackett Co. Richard G. Brierley, ADM vice president, is manager of the new operation.

Meier joined ADM in 1950 as office and personnel manager of the Minneapolis office.

Raclin Re-elected

Robert L. Raclin, partner of Bache & Co., Chicago, Ill., has been re-elected president of the **Association of Commodity Commission Merchants.**

Arthur C. Harrison, a partner of Mitchell Hutchins & Co., will serve as vice president of the organization for the next year. Leonard J. Paidar, partner, Goodbody & Co., was elected secretary, and Richard M. Withrow, partner of Lamson Bros. & Co., treasurer.

Elected to 3-year terms as directors were Howard A. Hoaglund, Zimmerman Alderson Carr Co.; Orville O'Neill, Shearson, Hammill & Co.; Warner M. Washburn, E. F. Hutton & Co.; and Richard L. Kennedy, Jr., Harris, Upham & Co.

Membership in the association is made up of representatives of 60 Chicago brokerage firms handling commodity futures commission business.

Wilmer Chamberlain, Jr., has resigned as junior grain buyer with the A. E. Staley Manufacturing Co. to become manager of the new branch office of **Stotler Grain Co.** at Effingham, Ill.

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O. E. Jones

Jones Retires; Early Soybean Enthusiast

ONE OF the early soybean enthusiasts in Illinois was Ollie E. Jones who recently retired as Swift & Co.'s executive vice president. At the time of his retirement he had completed 45 years of company service, 21 of them as an officer. He will continue as a director.

Jones' introduction to soybeans was back in 1924. His farm near Hoopeston, Ill., produced one of the first soybean crops in Vermilion County. The new, lush-growing crop attracted unusual attention from nearby farmers. At threshing time interest had boomed—the Jones pasture filling up with cars, wagons and buggies of curious farmers on hand to have a look at the results of this new crop.

"There was no trouble finding a market for that first bean crop," Jones recalled. "We had to send for a wagonload of sacks. All the soybeans were bought for seed by those interested farmers who showed up at threshing time."

As head of Swift's cottonseed oil mills and vegetable oil refinery operations, Jones foresaw the growing popularity of soybeans. As a result of his early surveys, Swift expanded its vegetable oilseed processing operations to include soybeans. The first exclusive Swift soybean processing plant opened at Champaign, Ill., in 1937. Swift now has four exclusive soybean processing mills—all of them modern solvent extraction units. Supplementary soybean crushing is done at several of the company's cottonseed oil mills.

One of Jones' chief interests during retirement is operating his farms near Hoopeston. And today, 33 years after his initial success, soybeans still figure prominently in his cropping plans.

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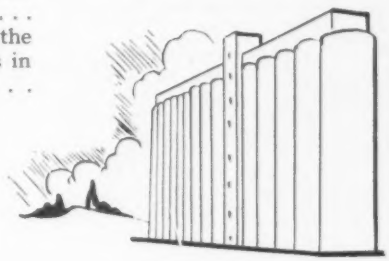

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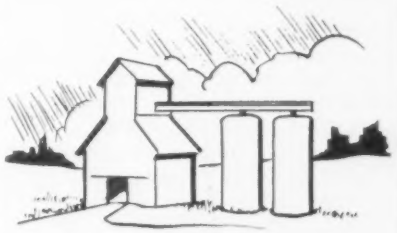

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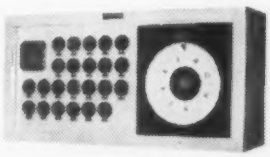

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WASHINGTON DIGEST

Some Say 1956 Crop Over Estimated

By PORTER M. HEDGE

Washington Correspondent for The Soybean Digest

FATS AND OILS export sales under the Public Law 480 program should get under way again this month. A fair volume is expected at least to be authorized if not moved this summer, once the program gets going again.

The House rules committee had cleared the way for floor action on the P. L. 480 bill at about the time the Digest went to press. No difficulties were expected in getting the bill through the House.

The only question was what the House would do with the section limiting trade to unfriendly countries—specifically the communist countries of Russia, China and Viet Nam. This section was knocked out in the Senate version of the bill.

Announcement of the export program to Poland awaited action by Congress on P. L. 480 extension.

Crop Outlook

Officials here are expecting a 1957 soybean crop of approximately 450 million bushels. This assumes average weather. There is nothing official about the estimate, but some figure has to be used in planning. The only official report to go on so far is the report on intentions to plant.

However, there does seem to be some evidence of a bigger acreage this year. Depending on planting season weather, some additional acres might be picked up from corn.

There is no attempt to make a definite estimate of yield at this stage. Average yields are assumed for the present.

A new factor in the outlook for next fall is the prospective increase in carryover. With a crop of 450 million bushels, total supply would be the largest in history.

Carryover is now estimated officially at around 30 million bushels. Roughly 25 million of this is figured to be in the hands of CCC on Oct. 1, the balance in trade channels.

Carryover may or may not be this large. The estimate assumes a crush 320 million bushels and exports at another new record high—80 million bushels.

However, some officials believe the 1956 crop may have been over-estimated. The guesses run from 5 to 10 million bushels over-estimate, though one top man who follows soybeans closely thinks the figure will be higher.

Crop reporting board officials say this is possible. They don't hold their estimate as sacred.

This year there is a new element in the soybean statistical picture—the large volume of beans under price support. Officials say there has been a tendency on the part of warehousemen not to include all price support beans in their houses as a part of their stocks.

If it turns out the crop has been over estimated, carryover next fall won't be as large as everyone has been figuring.

CCC Takeover

The final figures on loan redemptions are not all in, either. In mid-April some 51 million bushels of soybeans remained under support.

Officials estimate CCC will take over practically all of these, based on information available in late May. Prices on beans were expected to remain at about the same levels through May when soybean loans mature.

If CCC takes over around 50 million bushels, it's been expected the agency would have to sell roughly half of the takeover.

The CCC pricing policy was announced in late May. Briefly it is this:

CCC will sell its takeover beans at the market price, or a price determined by the following formula at points of production, whichever is higher: The local county loan rate for No. 2 beans plus 5¢, plus 1½¢ carrying charges for each month or fraction of a month.

At Macon County, Ill. (Decatur), for example, the local loan rate is $2.20 a bushel. The minimum sales price locally for June would be $2.26½; for July $2.28; for August $2.29½, and so forth.

The 5¢ represents an average adjustment figure to get CCC loan beans, which are based on No. 2 grade, in line with commercial beans which are priced basis No. 1 grade. After this adjustment, the regular commercial discounts will apply.

For soybeans that have been moved into terminal or subterminal locations, the minimum price would be the higher of the market price, or the local formula price, plus freight, plus an out-elevator charge or ¾¢ and an in-elevator charge of 1½¢.

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For example, Macon County, Ill., beans charged with 10¢ freight to a terminal would carry a minimum of $2.26½ for June, plus 10¢ freight, plus 1¼¢ in and out charge—total $2.37¾.

Warehouse-stored beans will be taken over early in June—by the end of the first week, officials say. Deliveries of farm-stored beans will be much slower. It may be a month before the movement is sizable.

Nematode Quarantine

A notice of intention to quarantine areas infested with the soybean cyst nematode was filed by the U. S. Bureau of Plant Quarantine on the afternoon of May 24.

There will be a 30-day waiting period during which information pro and con can be filed. At the end of this period the final decision will be made.

If adopted as expected, the quarantine would also apply to a property in a western Kentucky county just across the line from an infested area in Tennessee. Presence of the nematode in this area has just been reported.

Officials have attempted to work out quarantine regulations which would permit the movement of soybeans and more or less normal types of farming operations. Some regulations would have to be observed, however.

Machinery would have to be cleaned.

Soybeans sold for processing would have to go to designated plants within the area.

Growers would refrain from growing host crops on known infested land.

Root crops taken from infested fields would have to be washed before marketing, etc.

The regulations would apply to actual fields infested on designated properties within the counties concerned. Comparatively few properties are known to be involved so far.

The nematode has been found on 22 properties in four counties of Tennessee; 12 properties in one county of Arkansas; 17 properties in two counties of Missouri; 80 properties in two counties of North Carolina; and one property in one county of Kentucky.

- MARKET STREET -

We invite the readers of THE SOYBEAN DIGEST to use MARKET STREET for their classified advertising. If you have processing machinery, laboratory equipment, soybean seed, or other items of interest to the industry, advertise them here.

Rate 10c per word per issue. Minimum insertion $2.00.

WANTED—GENERAL SUPERINtendent. Independent solvent type soybean mill located near Memphis. Give details education and experience when answering. Soybean Digest, Box 319-W, Hudson, Iowa.

FOR SALE—FAIRBANKS MOTOR truck dump scale 20-ton complete with two hydraulic hoists, compressor and tank and planking. 26-ft. length, can be hauled on one truck. $950. Munson Seed Co., Benson, Minn.

FOR SALE—SEEDBURO STEINlite grain moisture tester, factory rebuilt, one year guarantee. Exclusive distributors. Seedburo Equipment Co., 618 W. Jackson Blvd., Chicago 6, Ill.

ALL WELDED STEEL GRAIN tanks. Flat bottom or hoppers. Barnes Tank & Bridge Co., 303 Montgomery St., East Prairie, Mo. NIgara 9-2148.

LAUHOFF FLAKING ROLLS—Also single, double, two and three pair high roller mills. Ben Selby, 925 Montrose Ave., Chicago, Ill.

DISPOSAL SALE—30 BRAND NEW roller mills, ballbearing, for crimping, cracking; different sizes. Prices $90 to $750. Three new Beall degerminators. Noramgrex Co., Box 85, Malden 48, Mass.

FOR SALE — 72-INCH FRENCH cookers, 10 x 42 three high cracking rolls, Anderson coolers, driers and Expellers, cake breakers, meal grinders, boilers, sewing machines. Ray L. Jones, 2222 Oakview Drive, Jefferson City, Mo.

NEW AND USED PORTABLE FEED mills. H. L. Myers, Route 3, Alliance, Ohio. Phone 7044.

WANTED: FLAKING AND CRACKing rolls, meal coolers and driers and rollermills. Soybean Digest, Box 319-J, Hudson, Iowa.

FOR SALE—NEW OR USED 80600E or 806000H sewing machine heads, Whizzer conveyors, bagging scales and bins. Write Winborn, Williamsburg, Iowa.

STEEL GRAIN BINS—18 FT. x 16 ft. surplus government type steel bins, new, approximately 3,500 bushels capacity, available for your surplus storage problems. For particulars write: Midwest Steel Products Co., 121B Railway Exchange Bldg., Kansas City 6, Mo.

MACHINES FOR SALE—TAG grain meters, new and rebuilt. Complete service. Loaner meters available. Garden City Instruments, Inc., (new address) 931 Sherman Ave.-S, Evanston, Ill.

SOYBEANS

"BABY" of the grain family!

"GIANT" in market PROFITS!

If YOU want to make money—BIG MONEY—out of SOYBEANS—WHEAT — CORN — COFFEE — COTTON — STOCKS—our twice-a-week TUESDAY and FRIDAY letters will give you EXPERT ADVICE backed by 38 years EXPERIENCE. We have been studying markets since 1918. Our service started business Feb. 1, 1928—now in 28th year!

SUBSCRIBERS WRITE: "Have taken over $100,000 profit out of commodity trades the past two years, because of your service." KANSAS.—"Your advices nearer correct than any I ever followed." GA.—"Best service I ever have taken." OHIO.—"I started on a shoe string—have made nice profits on your advice. Your service is TOPS." NEBR.—"Have subscribed to several commodity advisory services—honestly believe YOURS the BEST I have EVER seen." ALA.—"Your ACCURACY in forecasting is AMAZING to me." KANSAS.—"Find check for $25 for 3 months renewal.—You certainly hit every turn of the market right 'on the nose'. I stuck with another service for 6 months and lost $7,000. By using your advice I'm beginning to climb out." IOWA.—"Several people whose names I sent you are taking your service and MAKING MONEY. One made about $26,000 last year on $5,000 to begin with. Had to pay Uncle Sam $12,000, which 'hurt' him."—N. C. BROKER.—"A friend told me that on your advice during past 3 weeks he made over $5,000 on JULY soybeans." CALIF.—"Have taken thousands of dollars from the market on your advice—believe it entirely possible to average $1,000 per month." MICH.—"Had over 10 different services—must say YOURS TOPS THEM ALL.—If you get customers from Minnesota and Dakotas, that's a plug from ME. My year's renewal speaks for itself." IOWA.—Did so WELL on your MARVELOUS advice, here's $100 bill as 'thank you' present." MASS.

"Following YOUR market advices—tops in my opinion—have taken $5,000 profit in SOYBEANS in past 3 WEEKS." LA.

"Sure did WONDERFUL with that $5 subscription—OVER $3,000 PROFIT so far, and if I had gone along on first couple of letters, would have done much better." OHIO.

"Am another satisfied customer. Made enough on JULY beans, FIRST WEEK I took service, to pay for service REST OF MY LIFE, and I figure on living a LONG time yet." IOWA.

"In 28 years in grain business, YOUR commodity-stock service was FAR THE BEST used during that period." NEBR.

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Our next TEN Tuesday and Friday letters, covering SOYBEANS, WHEAT, CORN, COFFEE, COTTON and STOCKS, $5.00. (Please use order blank below.)

Market Advisory Bureau

P.O. Box 2106, Atlanta 1, Ga.

SPECIAL $5.00 OFFER TO "SOYBEAN DIGEST" READERS

Send EVERYTHING mentioned above via air mail. Enclosed $5.00 in full payment.

NAME .....

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IN THE MARKETS

P. L. 480 EXPORTS. About 635 million pounds of cottonseed and soybean oils have been programmed to date for export under Title I, P.L. 480 during the 1956-57 marketing year. This is 12% more than was shipped during the preceding marketing year. Program exports in October 1956-March 1957 totaled 346 million pounds and about 290 million remained to be shipped after Mar. 31. Also, about 74 million pounds of lard, about 20 million pounds of edible oils and/or lard, 58 million pounds of tallow and 1 million pounds of linseed oil remained to be shipped under Title I programs.

P. L. 480, which became effective on July 1, 1954, provides a means for the sale of U. S. surplus agricultural commodities through private trade channels, with payment in the currency of the importing country.

Cottonseed and soybean oils: Total exports and the quantity shipped under Title I, P. L. 480 programs (million lbs.)

Period	Cottonseed oil		Soybean oil		Cottonseed and soybean oils	
	Title I	Total	Title I	Total	Title I	Total
Oct. 1954-Sept. 1955	117	[1] 710	.....	50	117	760
Oct. 1955-Sept. 1956	289	[1] 611	279	556	568	1,167
Oct. 1955-Mar. 1956	147	338	115	232	262	570
Oct. 1956-Mar. 1957	26	285	320	530	346	815
Total	432	1,606	599	1,136	1,031	2,742

[1] Includes donations (30 million in 1954-55 and 6 million in 1955-56) from CCC stocks to private charitable agencies for distribution abroad, which were not included in Census data. From Foreign Agricultural Service.

Title I, P. L. 480 shipments July-April 1956-57

Commodity	April 1957 Metric tons	April 1957 Lbs.	July 1956-April 1957 Metric tons	July 1956-April 1957 Lbs.
Cottonseed oil	.....	.....	35,504	78,273,000
Soybean oil	26,945	59,403,000	206,882	456,097,000
Linseed oil	.....	.....	1,768	3,898,000
Lard	8,651	19,074,000	23,875	52,636,000

PRICES. Average prices for soybeans received by farmers, effective parity, and support rate (dollars per bushel), reported by Agricultural Marketing Service.

Average farm price			Effective parity	Av. price as percent of parity	National average price support rate		
Apr. 15 1956	Mar. 15 1957	Apr. 15 1957	Apr. 15 1957	Apr. 15 1957	1955 crop	1956 crop	1957 crop
2.63	2.26	2.24	3.02	74	2.04	2.15	2.09

Average farm and parity prices from crop reporting board.

Price of soybeans compared with market value of soybean oil and soybean meal

Month	Soybean oil: Average price at crushing plant	Soybean oil: Value from bu. of soybeans[1]	Soybean meal: Bulk price at Decatur	Soybean meal: Value from bu. of soybeans[1]	Value of oil and meal from bushel of soybeans[1]	Market price No. 1 Yellow soybeans Ill. pts. & meal	Spread between soybean price and value of oil & meal
	Cts. per pound	Dollars	Dollars per ton	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars per bu.	Cents
5-year 1951-55							
March av.	13.8	1.45	70.70	1.68	3.13	3.04	9
Mar. 1955	11.7	1.29	61.50	1.45	2.74	2.63	11
Mar. 1956	14.4	1.58	47.25	1.11	2.69	2.56	13
Jan. 1957	14.3	1.57	50.45	1.19	2.76	2.43	33
Feb. 1957	13.9	1.53	47.50	1.12	2.65	2.35	30
Mar. 1957	13.1	1.44	46.80	1.10	2.54	2.35	19

[1] It is assumed that a bushel of soybeans will yield 11 pounds of oil and 47 pounds of soybean meal based on reports of the Bureau of the Census. Slightly smaller returns for oil were used for the 5-year average. Note: This table is for statistical comparison only. It does not purport to reflect actual operating margins. The data used are simple averages of prices and do not reflect actual purchases and sales of soybeans, soybean oil or meal, nor do they reflect location differentials. By Agricultural Marketing Service.

EXPORTS. Preliminary data on U. S. exports of soybeans and soybean oil for March 1957, with comparable data for March 1956 and cumulative totals for the marketing years 1955-56 and 1956-57, reported by Foreign Agricultural Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

	Unit	March 1956	March 1957	October-March 1955-56	October-March 1956-57
Soybeans	bu.	1,886,421	5,466,110	46,046,693	53,629,281
Soybean oil:					
Crude	lb.	9,142,838	58,282,271	20,373,030	225,256,154
Refined but not further processed	lb.	5,217,158	6,083,377	38,126,578	30,811,776
Refined deodorized and hydrogenated	lb.	28,172,391	64,612,037	173,953,899	273,551,278
Total beans and oil, oil equivalent basis*	lb.	42,877,602	129,977,983	240,880,052	539,433,366

* Converted to a bean equivalent basis in past reports.

Soybeans: Inspections for overseas export by coastal areas and country of destination Apr. 15-May 17, reported by Agricultural Marketing Service (bushels)

	Philadelphia	Baltimore	Norfolk	New Orleans	Mobile	Port Allen	Total
West Germany	56,000	280,000	163,867				499,867
Holland	18,667	186,667	394,684	193,312	84,538		877,868
Japan				1,064,534	380,935	1,163,768	2,609,237
Belgium	18,666			229,200	113,172		361,038
Israel			372,400				372,400
United Kingdom			37,333				37,333
Norway	97,178		162,027				259,205
Formosa				185,186			185,186
Italy				14,933			14,933
Other			112,000	56,000			168,000
Canada*							1,456,360
Total	37,333	339,845	1,358,444	1,907,032	578,645	1,163,768	6,841,427

Data based on weekly reports of inspections by licensed grain inspectors.
* Shipped from Chicago and Toledo.

Soybeans: Inspections for overseas export by coastal areas and country of destination, April 1957 (1,000 bu.)

Country		Country	
Atlantic		Belgium	202
Holland	512	Formosa	534
Belgium	19	Japan	2,777
West Germany	261	Israel	52
United Kingdom	37	Subtotal	4,453
Norway	162	**Lake Ports**	
Sweden	28	Canada	1,223
Israel	372	Grand total	7,067
Subtotal	1,391	Total January-April 1957	24,955
Gulf		Total January-April 1956	17,746
Holland	612		
West Germany	276		

NOTE: Data are based on weekly reports of inspections by licensed grain inspectors for overseas export and do not include rail or truck movement to Canada or Mexico. In some cases the ultimate destination of the grain exported is not shown on the inspection reports, therefore, the quantity of each country may vary from official census data which are based on custom declarations.

PRICE SUPPORT. 1956-crop soybeans put under price support and loans withdrawn from support as of Apr. 15. Reported by Agricultural Marketing Service, USDA (1,000 bu.)

Quantity put under loan			Quantity of loans withdrawn from support	Purchase agreements	Total possible deliveries to CCC	Total delivered to CCC as of Apr. 15[1]
Farm-stored	Warehouse stored	Total				
29,231	30,449	59,680	14,619	6,251	51,312	[2]

[1] The date for placing soybeans under price support ended Jan. 31.
[2] The maturity date for loans was May 31.

SHORTENING. Shortening shipments reported by the Institute of Shortening and Edible Oils, Inc., in pounds.

Apr. 27	25,512,852
May 4	25,393,790
May 11	25,602,558
May 18	26,700,395

OIL EXPORTS. Exports of cottonseed and soybean oils from the United States in March set a new monthly record of 188 million pounds, according to preliminary Census Bureau data. This was 20 million pounds more than the previous record of last December and one-third more than exports in March 1956.

Cottonseed oil, soybean oil, oilcakes and meals: U. S. preliminary estimates of exports, in March 1957 and October-March 1956-57 and actual exports, March 1956 and October-March 1955-56

Commodity	March 1956	March 1957 (Preliminary)	October-March 1955-56	October-March 1956-57 (Preliminary)
		Million pounds		
Cottonseed oil, refined and				
Cottonseed oil, refined	54.7	3.7	144.6	36.7
further processed	21.4	1.2	50.2	18.7
Cottonseed oil, crude	21.2	56.0	143.4	221.5
Total cottonseed oil	97.3	60.9	338.2	276.9
Soybean oil, refined	5.2	5.7	38.1	30.4
Soybean oil, refined and further processed	28.2	64.1	174.0	273.0
Soybean oil, crude	9.1	57.8	20.3	224.6
Total soybean oil	42.5	127.6	232.4	528.0
Total soybean and cottonseed oil	139.8	188.5	570.6	804.9
		Thousand short tons		
Cottonseed cake and meal	3.6	.1	140.6	25.6
Linseed cake and meal	5.0	.2	99.0	34.2
Soybean cake and meal	28.8	31.7	248.0	285.3
Total cake and meal	37.4	32.0	487.6	345.1

Compiled from official records of the Bureau of the Census.

Title I, P. L. 480 shipments July-March 1956-57

	March 1957		July 1956-March 1957	
	Metric tons	Pounds	Metric tons	Pounds
Cottonseed oil			35,504	78,273,000
Soybean oil	31,770	70,041,000	178,763	394,104,000
Linseed oil	75	165,230	1,768	3,898,000
Lard	4,455	9,821,000	15,223	33,562,000

Production of soybean oil meal (1,000 tons)

Monthly production			Season's production		
March 1957 preliminary	Feb. 1957	March 1956	Oct.-Feb. 1956-57	Oct.-Mar. 1955-56	Oct.-Sept. 1956-57
688.5	630.0	584.4	3,925.7	3,427.0	6,545.8

Agricultural Marketing Service, USDA.

INSPECTIONS. Soybeans inspected by grades and percent, reported by Agricultural Marketing Service.[1]

	Oct.-Apr. 1955-56		Oct.-Apr. 1956-57	
	1,000 bu.	Pct.	1,000 bu.	Pct.
No. 1	48,627	22	35,552	16
No. 2	111,995	49	88,722	41
No. 3	44,947	20	50,727	23
No. 4	16,445	7	30,332	14
Sample	4,980	2	14,035	6
Total	226,994	100	219,368	100

	April 1956		March 1957		April 1957[2]	
	1,000 bu.	Pct.	1,000 bu.	Pct.	1,000 bu.	Pct.
No. 1	4,090	26	2,462	16	2,264	16
No. 2	7,718	50	6,902	43	6,546	46
No. 3	2,580	16	3,054	19	2,993	21
No. 4	898	6	2,220	14	1,552	11
Sample	275	2	1,314	8	983	6
Total	15,561	100	15,952	100	14,338	100

[1] Carlot receipts have been converted to bushels on the basis that one carlot equals 1,750 bushels. [2] Of the April 1957 receipts, 17,900 bushels were black, 5,650 mixed, and the remainder yellow soybeans. Inspections of soybeans in April included 3,207,000 bushels as cargo lots, 1,789,115 bushels as truck receipts, and the balance as carlot receipts. Based on reports of inspections by licensed grain inspectors at all markets.

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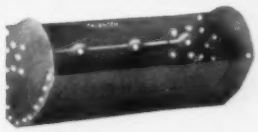

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DID YOU KNOW?

The value to the nation's farmers of the 1956 soybean crop was almost $1 billion, assuming they realized the government's support price on each of 357 million bushels produced. Actually, a large part of the crop was sold at well over support price.

By the time soybeans reach the consumer, as livestock feeds, soy flour, margarine, vegetable shortening, paints and many other products, the 1956 soybean crop will be worth several billions.

Soybeans are BIG business!

Your advertising in the Soybean Digest will reach this tremendous market at a minimum of cost. Phone, wire or write:

The Soybean Digest

Hudson, Iowa

FACTORY USE VEGETABLE OILS for February and March. Reported by Bureau of the Census (1,000 lbs.)

Primary materials: Factory production and consumption, and factory and warehouse stocks, March 1957—February 1957

	Factory production		Factory consumption		Factory and warehouse stocks	
	Mar. 1957	Feb. 1957	Mar. 1957	Feb. 1957	Mar. 31 1957	Feb. 28 1957
Cottonseed, crude	139,383	170,419	113,689	141,750	142,267	168,091
Cottonseed, refined	106,524	132,848	109,669	113,600	285,071	288,422
Soybean, crude	313,006	287,218	233,134	222,805	150,434	129,964
Soybean, refined	220,333	209,184	210,687	*208,924	97,821	99,970
Vegetable foots, 100% basis	17,008	17,805	13,289	12,034	44,704	46,357
Hydrogenated vegetable oils—						
Edible:						
Cottonseed	38,880	40,389	34,564	37,144	21,937	21,882
Soybean	83,923	89,410	78,726	78,853	38,614	38,971
Other	7,908	6,108	4,359	4,345	3,826	2,814
Inedible	(1)	(1)	1,288	1,614	1,840	2,597

*Revised. [1]Not shown to avoid disclosure of figures for individual companies.

Factory consumption of vegetable oils, by uses, during March 1957

	Edible products			Inedible products			
	Shortening	Margarine	Other edible	Soap	Paint and varnish	Lubricants and similar oils[1]	Other inedible[2]
Cottonseed, refined	9,282	3,187	2,200	[3]	[3]	[3]	268
Soybean, crude	.....	.....	.....	26	301	[3]	1,814
Soybean, refined	31,854	6,372	2,882	[3]	6,630	13	7,475
Foots, vegetable, raw and acidulated (100% basis)	.....	.....	.....	2,643	96	[3]	.....
Hydrogenated vegetable oils, edible:							
Cottonseed	9,705	22,932	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Soybean	19,451	58,191	1,076	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other	1,535	.....	1,272	.....	.....	.....	.....

[1] Includes quantities consumed in lubricants, greases, cutting oils, dielectric oils, core oils, brake fluids, and metal working. [2] Quantities consumed in linoleum and animal feeds are included in the above totals. Data for fats and oils consumed in chemicals and linoleum and oilcloth, which were previously shown separately, are now included in "Other inedible" while quantities consumed in core oils, cutting oils, brake fluids, dielectric oils, and metal working, formerly included in this total, are now classified in "Lubricants and similar oils." [3] Not shown to avoid disclosure of figures for individual companies.

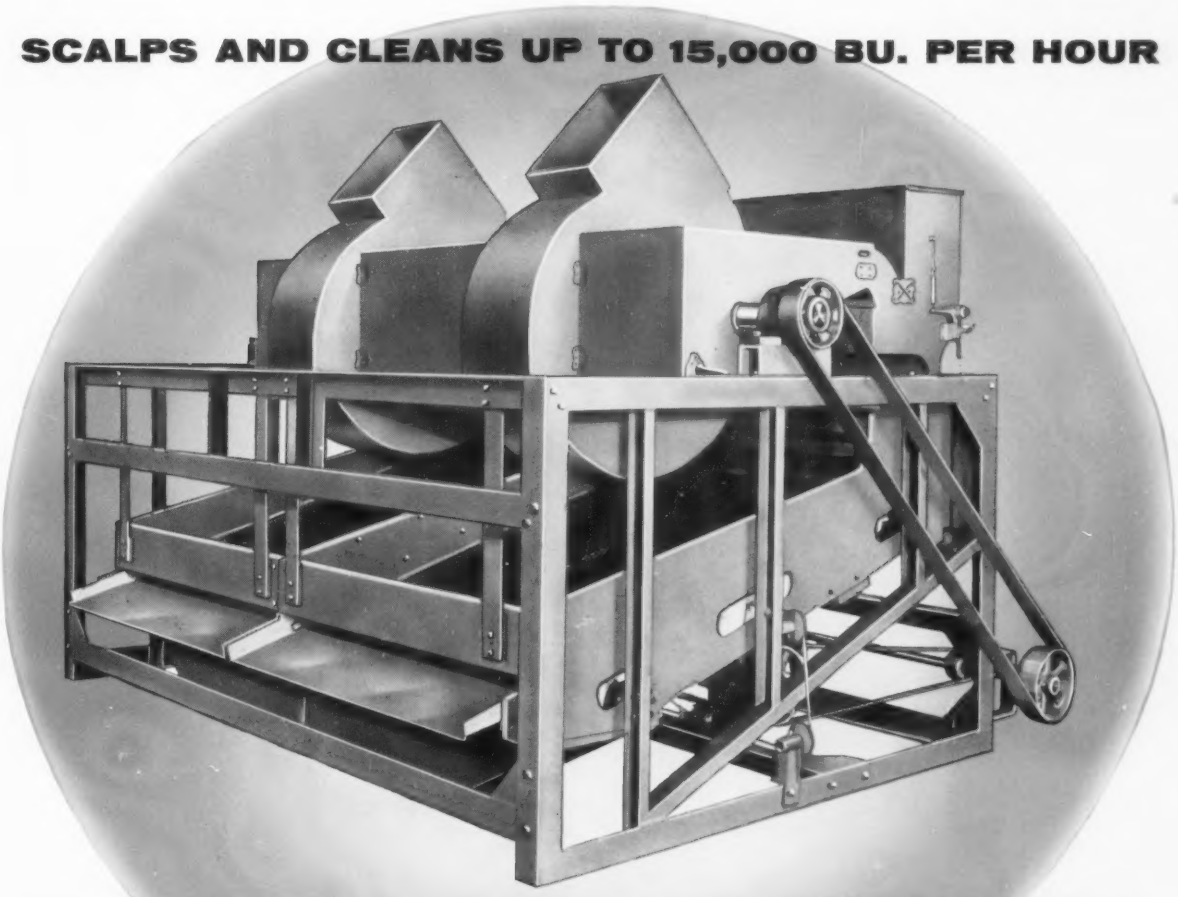
STOCKS. Agricultural Marketing Service's commercial grain stocks reports for close of business on Friday or Saturday preceding date of report (1,000 bu.).

	Apr. 29	May 7	May 14	May 21
U. S. soybeans in store and afloat at domestic markets				
Atlantic Coast	787	805	530	671
Gulf Coast	806	475	409	482
Northwestern and Upper Lake	557	406	346	292
Lower Lake	3,120	2,674	2,560	2,648
East Central	1,276	1,125	1,005	769
West Central, Southwestern and Western	218	222	224	193
Total current week	6,764	5,707	5,074	5,055
Total year ago	18,661	18,073	16,452	15,801
U. S. soybeans in store and afloat at Canadian markets				
Total current week	12	68	15	0
Total year ago	10	0	0	111
Total North American commercial soybean stocks				
Current week	6,776	5,775	5,089	5,055
Year ago	18,671	18,073	16,452	15,912

Primary receipts (1,000 bu.) of soybeans at important interior points for week ending:

	Apr. 26	May 3	May 10	May 17
Chicago	336	377	402	500
Indianapolis	63	354	41	54
Kansas City	29	17	31	111
Minneapolis	51	59	75	72
Omaha	27	4	12	5
Peoria	7	21	20	23
Sioux City	20	21	26	20
St. Joseph	.....	.....	15	17
St. Louis	12	5	7	6
Toledo	26	52	56	73
Totals	571	910	685	881
Last week	651	571	910	685
Last year	851	663	798	961
Total Chicago soybean stocks	2,370	2,051	2,045	2,252

SCALPS AND CLEANS UP TO 15,000 BU. PER HOUR



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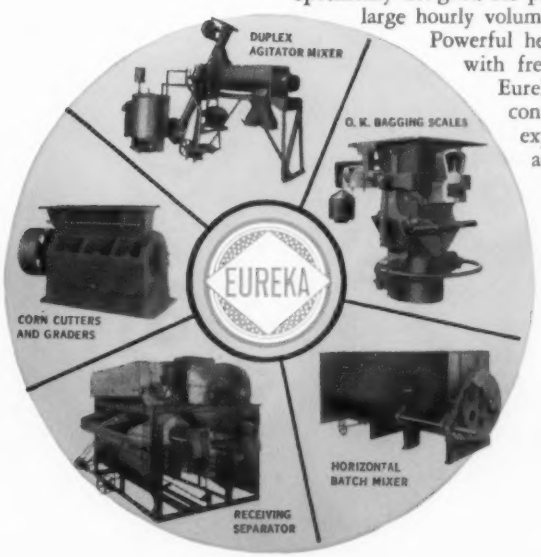
11 sizes . . . 1,000 to 15,000 bu. per hour capacities.



Specifically designed for primary cleaning and coarse scalping where speed, safety, and large hourly volume are important.

Powerful head suction removes dust and light impurities. Main screen with free-running holes tails-off large, heavier impurities.

Eureka Receiving Scalper needs no settling chamber or screenings conveyors. Deposits air liftings in dust collector . . . eliminates explosion hazards due to dust. Simple air control and grain flow adjustments at convenient floor level.

For more selective cleaning, two-screen Receiving Scalpers also available in 11 sizes . . . Standard, Armored, or All-Steel construction.

Write for free Catalog 180-B showing complete line of Eureka scalpers and cleaners plus specification and installation diagrams.

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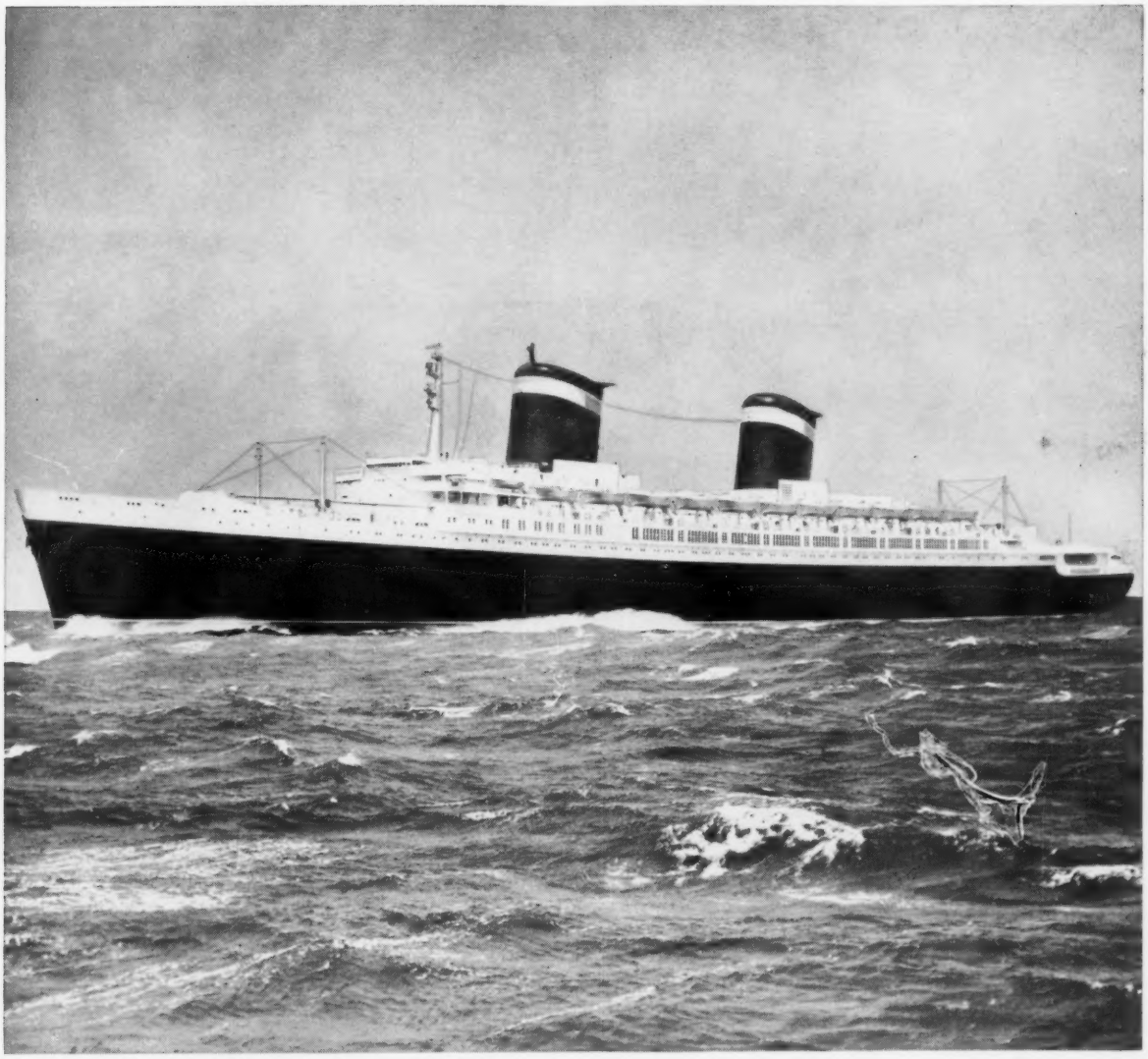

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